The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,106.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2¼ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
" Rutnagherry	22		Dec.
" Vingorla	22	" Galle	1
" Carwar	23	" Negapatam	4
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	6
" Cannanore	25	" Coconada	8
" Tellicherry	25	" Vizagapatam	9
" Calicut	26	" Bimlipatam	9
" Beypore	26	" Gopaulpore	10
" Cochin	27	" False Point	11
" Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
" Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
	Dec.		
" Kurrachee	1	" Fao	15
" Guadur	2	" Bushire	16
" Muscat	4	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	8	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	24
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE :

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA :

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..................£13 | Second Class..................£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 13th November 1871.

S. S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, and arrived in Bombay per Teazer and Khodabux, are informed that their GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA (2,798 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.........First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ...... H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds), W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first class full power iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal), on the 15th JANUARY 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

It is necessary, to prevent disappointment, that intending Passengers should make prompt application to the Undersigned, otherwise the Agents of the Steamer will proceed to fill up the Cabin space with cargo unless Passages are immediately booked.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
" Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
" Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ISPAHAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Galvanized Iron Sheets, Machinery, Iron Rails, Spelter, Pickaxes, &c.

Under instruction Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY FRIDAY the 17th instant, the following Articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Kodabux, Teazer, and S. S. Columbian :—

431 Packages of Oilmanstores, Provisions, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Iron Safes, Pickaxes, Spelter, Iron Building Posts, Machinery, Funnels, Wheels and rails.

Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom duty and clear the Goods from the above Warehouse.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned, the following Goods saved from the wrecked Steamer "Breadalbane," ex "Teazer" :—

50 Cases Sundries.
22 Drums Oil.

Particulars can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the Goods from the Warehouse.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY the 21st, WEDNESDAY the 22nd, THURSDAY the 23rd, and FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. on each day, on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer "Breadalbane," ex "Codabux" :—

About 964 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

- 1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
- 1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.
- 1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS THAT HAS EVER BEEN ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY IS UNDOUBTEDLY

"THE GREGORYS'."

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
ENTIRE CHANGE, NEW ACTS, NEW FEATS, NEW PANTOMIMES, AND THE WONDERFUL DOGS, PONIES, AND MONKEYS.

Admission—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Seats may be secured at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.

THE Undersigned being advised that it is a violation of the ORDER of 29th September 1871, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 545 of 1871, BUTTONVAHOO against MEGJEE PREMJEE, to carry on business in the name of RUNCHORDASS MEGJEE, withdraws the Advertisement published on 30th October last and subsequent days.

MEGJEE PREMJEE.

WOODSPEER SCHOOL,

NEWBURY, BERKS.

Principal—H. T. Habershon, Esq.

THE Course of Instruction comprises Religious Knowledge, Classics, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, English Composition, French, and all the subjects of a ......

The School is in a most healthy situation, and has every facility for exercise and out-door recreations.

Children from India will receive from Mrs. HABERSHON a mother's care and solicitude.

For terms and other particulars apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height ...	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	- - - - - - - -	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather.	- - - -	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	- - - - - - - -	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	- - - - - - - -	12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	- - - -	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	- - - - - - - -	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

COLLARS.

West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

SHIRTS.

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA, moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes.	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c...	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers...	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance...	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers...	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 8

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed do	13 8	18 8
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 0
Best Super	22 0	25 0

HATS,
LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES.

Harrogate, London	6 8	7 8
Napier, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton	6 8	7 0
Egerton (High Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Cambridge, Napier	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 8
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto (Low Crown)	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship LOCHLOMOND, Lieutenant C. Grey, R. N. R., Commander, ARRIVED from CALCUTTA, are requested to PAY FREIGHT to us and SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO at once; all ready Goods for which Boats are not alongside will be landed by us at Consignee's risk and expense.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for Ship Lochlomond.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS

via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA
TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.
BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WILLIAM JOHN ESSAI on the 2nd May 1870 is CANCELLED from THIS DAY.

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 11th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART in our FIRM CEASED THIS DAY.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season.—For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Under instructions received from the Directors of the Company, we beg to intimate that we are now PREPARED to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE on APPROVED BUILDINGS, for periods of ...... MONTHS, at materially reduced rates of Premium.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 PER SHARE, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID, at this Office, to the SHAREHOLDERS in India, on and after the 20th instant.

The Transfer Books here will be closed from this date to the 20th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 3 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED to BOMBAY and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from MONDAY, the 13th instant.

H. P. LeMESURIER.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 15th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz :—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide,	Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.	Best Cane or Rattan,
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.,	Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Country Soap,	Best Hair Cumblies and Dabhes,
Best Bees Wax,	Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Gum Arabic, picked,	Best Coal Tar,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,	Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Country Salt,	Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Best Charcoal, from Baboolwood, and sifted,	Notice Boards,
&c.,	&c., &c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots, only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1871.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
AND
MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

Exceptional Advantages offered to Regular Indentors.

THEIR
MEDICAL LABEL BOOK
CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopœia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

Their Pharmaceutical Preparations are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—Simla.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the lowest net cash prices for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the very best material and workmanship procurable ; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
" Frock "	32 8	65 0
" Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
" Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
" " Vests	5 8	10 8
" Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
" " Vests	5 0	9 8
" Trousers	7 0	18 8
" D. B. Sacs	13 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
" English " "		5 0
" Linen Drill " "		7 0
" Coloured Fancy "		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets (best longcloth)	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
" Solar Topies		14 0
" Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates ; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants......Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerboker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 ; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks, Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JOHN MOIR AND SON.

ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the Pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—
"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.
None other are genuine.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's, *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

GLOVES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a CHOICE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of GLOVES for the present SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES'		
Best White, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 10	2 14
Or Three Pairs for	7 8	8 4
Best Coloured Kid, 2 Buttons, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
GENTS'		
Best White, Lavender, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
Best White Italian Kid, an excellent Glove, per pair	2 0	2 4
Dogskin or Tan Pique, per pair	2 8	3 0
Stout Calf Driving Gloves, per pair	2 8	3 0
Doeskin, Military, best quality, per pair	3 8	4 0
White Lisle Thread, per pair	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto ditto	1 12	2 0
WARM GLOVES.		
Real Berlin Ringwood, per pair	2 4	2 8
Mitts ditto ditto	1 8	1 12

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Overland Suit	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Twist Travelling Suit	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Bonnal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto	" 25
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto	" 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto	" 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICES.

ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS,

BY LOUIS FRANK,
FRAMED IN RICH GOLD FRAMES.

Subject.	Size.	Price. Rs.
Sulphur Springs (Nynetal)	2·10 by 2·3	45
View of Chini (Himalayas)	2·10 by 2·3	45
Hill Village (near Mussoorie)	2·9 by 2·3	45
Above the Bund, Poona	2·9 by 2·3	45
Wanga Valley (Himalayas)	2·9 by 2·3	45
Dhobies' Glen, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3	40
Cascade, Sewspore	2·7 by 2·3	40
Road to Govt. House, Mahabuleshwar	2·7 by 2·3	40
......ewapore, near Poona	2·7 by 2·3	40
Source of the Krishna	2·6 by 2·2	40
Ancient Hindoo Temple, (Mahabuleshwur.)		
View on the Krishna above Wye	2·6 by 2·2	40
Mahabuleshwur Morning	2·7 by 2·3	40
Do. Evening	2·7 by 2·3	40
Tiger Path, Mahabuleshwur	2·6 by 2·2	40
Wastdale Head, Cumberland	2·0 by 1·3	25
Thirlmere Do.	2·0 by 1·6	25
After a Storm (a Wreck)	2·3 by 1·6	25
Near Marathon, Greece	2·3 by 1·6	25
A View in the Tyrol	2·3 by 1·6	25
Oghee Outposts, Punjab	2·3 by 1·6	25
On the Indus above Sukkur	2·3 by 1·6	25

The measurements are given in feet and inches, thus—2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GUNS ON COMMISSION SALE.

MATCH RIFLE, by "Alex. Henry," sighted to 1,500 yards, pistol grip, fitted in Oak case, complete	Rs. 350
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADER PIN FIRE RIFLE, by "Whistler," 12 bore, barrels 28 inches long, pistol grip, complete in strong Mahogany case, with implements	275
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Bristow," fitted complete in leather case, with implements	220
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "George Gibbs," fitted in leather case complete, with implements	220
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Adams," in leather case, without implements	175
SINGLE BARREL PIN FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUN, 12 bore, by "Woodward," *quite new*, in leather case, with implements complete ; this is a high-class Gun	140
SINGLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, Snap Action, 12 bore, in leather case	60

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS of the late JUSTICE NORMAN taken from Life by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Carte de Visite size..........................Rs. 1.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
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PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW
WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, 13th NOVEMBER.
SITTINGS from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW ; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

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Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

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Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

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Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156 Leadenhall, Street, } LONDON.
23 Regent Street,
10 North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

COOKING STOVES,

Just landed per STRATHCLYDE.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENERS, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, with and without Hot Water Attachments, and complete with all the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe.

The "MISTRESS" KITCHENER, No. 7, complete with a Water Tank in the body of the Stove.

THE "VICTORESS" AND MISTRESS

COOKING STOVES,

are adapted for small Families as well as for the large Household and will burn any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

Sole Agent for SMITH and WELLSTOOD of Glasgow,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,

A large Consignment of the above just to hand, comprising—

DINNER PLATES.	SOUP PLATES.
MEAT DISHES.	PIE DISHES.
VEGETABLE.	HOT WATER PLATES.

BOWLS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WALL PAPER,

With Borders to match, from As. 6 to Rs. 5 per Roll.

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE MARKET dull. Spinning shares declining. Land and Bank shares steady. Government Paper flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,500	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	660
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,520
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	865
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	480
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,015
200	6,000	6,000	224 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,125
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	860
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	520
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
245	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	965
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,700
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	2,100
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	980
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,600
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
50,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	31 x. d.
2,000	500	all	10 ps.	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th Nov. 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,760	3	8
Merchandize	50,070	12	8
Electric Telegraph	412	0	0
Total Rs.	88,243	0	4

Corresponding week in November, 1870. Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,522	14	9
Merchandize	44,627	12	11
Earth Trains	6,187	10	0
Electric Telegraph	333	13	0
Total Rs.	90,672	2	8
Decrease	2,429	2	4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—16TH NOVEMBER, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th November, 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th November, 4-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th November, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 15th November, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th November, 12-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min	
From Calcutta	6	42	0	6
" Galle	16	40	3	15
" Kurrachee	0	50	0	9
" Madras	0	20	0	5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th Nov., 8-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Nov., 7-27 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th Nov., 6 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Nov., 11-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH NOVEMBER.

London... Cotton ... £2 15s. Nom.
Cases ... £2 15s.
Seeds ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d.
Wooden Ships „ ... £2 7s. 0d.
Myrabolins & Coir bdls £1 10s. 0d.
Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre ... Cotton / Coffee ... No ship.
Overland ... Steamers ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
„ Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Nov. 11.
	Lady Nyassa (s)	Nacoda	Surat, Nov. 14.
	Birmingham	Durham	Shields, June 17.
	Zephyrus	Dennies	Rangoon, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	M. M. Peter	Greatorex	Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Malacca, to China, &c.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
13	Penang	Dickenson	Moulmein, Nov. 5.
	Fortune	Taylor	Liverpool, July 21.
	Tennyson	Graves	Liverpool, July 31.
	Glencora	Scobie	Bombay, Oct. 11.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
11	Marpisia	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
11	Viceroy (s)	Calcutta.
12	Apelles	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th Nov., 8-55 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stephensons, s., 15 bales canvas, P. Nowrojee; 8 bales hemp rope, Landing and Shipping Agency.

Bivouac, s., 5 casks and 3 cases glassware, H. Sorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

British Monarch, 37 cases oilmanstores, 6 cases salt, 3 cases confectionery, and 3 packages hardware, The L. A. and A. Co.; 46 cases oilmanstores, V. Essajee; 150 cases gin, M. Cooverjee & Co.; 1,00 cases old tom, E. R. Mody; 250 kegs iron nail, H. Bomanjee.

Roodee, 35 cases champagne, 50 cases sherry, and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

Medes, 155 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

M. M. Peter, 25 cases old tom, D. Sorabjee & Co.

Jumna, 3 casks earthenware, W. B. Nowrungay.

Dallam Tower, 100 cases old tom, Nowrojee and Cursetjee.

Saladin, 20 bales canvas, Edward Bates & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 80 cases cognac, J. Neuburg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 46 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 40 bales cotton, N. Khuttao.

Victoria Cross, 106 bales cotton, A. Lalljee; 50 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, L. Mooljee; 540 bales cotton, G. Shamjee; 50 bales cotton, S. Narronjee; 80 bales cotton, L. Ramdyall.

Redewater, s., 80 casks cocoanut oil, N. Jewraj; 1 bale cotton, D. Veerjee.

Mongolia, s., 39 bales hides and skins, S. O. A. T. N. Meera & Co.; 8 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee; 50 bales wool, D. Gopejee; 7 bales hides, N. J. Moola.

Stephensons, s., 41 boxes hingda, G. H. Fazul & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

British Monarch, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Vagjee; 6,000 bundles coir yarn, M. Munjee.

Tanjore, s., 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 20 bales hides, A. Habibhoy; 218 bags coffee, H. B. Touche, & Co.; 20 bales hides, P. Asser; 32 case cardamoms, S. Mooljee; 16 cases indigo, M. Luckmidass; 51 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mongolia, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 27 bundles horns, L. Rajubally; 36 bundles sharkfins and 14 bundles fishmaws, G. Somjee; 250 bundles sharkfins, M. Gangjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Manners, Conductor, Bengal Public Works Department, on duty, from England.
Wheeler, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Erinpoora.
Lane, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Latour, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kohat.
Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Douglas, Major, 21st Madras N. I., on furlough, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Neill, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, to join, to Secundrabad.
~~Condon, Assistant Surgeon, 2-21st Fusiliers, to join, to Madras.~~
Playfair, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Surat.
Radcliffe, Colonel, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Saugor.
Wahab, Major, 8th Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Browne, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Madras.
Ffolliott, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Hussars, to join, to Umballa.
Kerr, Captain, Bengal 1-3rd Regiment, to join, to Benares.
Pierce, Major, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to join, to Malligaum.
Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854:—

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, E Mahaffy, M.D, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Vety Surg G Kettlewell, Stud Dept, Bengal Establishment.

Sergt Thomas Taylor, attached to the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Condr, Supernumerary, in the Ordnance Dept, with effect from the 18th May 1871.

Surg Maj T B Johnstone, MD, is appointed to act as Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals during Dr. Thom's absence on leave.

Staff Asst Surg J M Waters is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 1st inst, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

General Order No 699, dated 18th Oct 1871, admitting Ens H A Vincent, H M's 56th Foot, to the Bombay S C, is cancelled.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of para 5 of G O G I No 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay S C from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M's Secy of State for India:—

Ens John Grant, 2nd Bat 12th Foot, Offg Qrmr 27th N I, 22nd Sept 1870.

Ens John Grant to have the rank of Lt from the 22nd Sept 1870, in accordance with para 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H M's approval.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col W C Parr, Acting Political Supt Pahlunpoor, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for ten days.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to recognize Mr Johannes Brandenburg as Acting Consul in Bombay for the Austrian Hungarian Govt, during the absence of Mr A C Gumpert.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Anderson, Acting Asst District Supt of Police, Kurrachee, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for a period of one month.

Mr. V S FitzGerald is re-appointed to act as Second Asst District Supt of Police, Khandeish.

Rao Saheb Mookoond Balajee to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Duheewara, in the Sattara District.

Rao Saheb Wasoodeo Nilkunt to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Tasgaum, in the Sattara District.

The Hon Mr A R Scoble and Mr J S White respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General at Bombay on the 13th inst.

Capt H Phillips and Lt-Col H R Hathway respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa on the 1st inst, before office hours.

Messrs C J Mayhew and the Hon A R Scoble respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 13th inst.

Messrs H Birdwood and R West respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar on the Appellate Side of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 13th inst, before office hours.

Mr G M Macpherson assumed charge of the office of Joint Judge and Session Judge of Tanna on the 9th inst, before noon, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W W Loch, Mag F P in the Khandeish District, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Azum Venayek Ramchundra, Mahalkurry of Petta Moolshee, the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Mr Dinkur Dhondeo Datar assumed charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nundoorbar, in the Khandeish District, on the 4th inst, at 10 AM, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Rao Bahadoor Mukunrai Munirai, First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, was in charge of the current duties of the Judge's office at Surat from 19th to 22nd June 1870, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lt A H Mayhew acted as second class Depy Collr and Mag in Sind from 14th Dec 1869 to 15th March 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr R M Lambert, Depy Collr in Sind, having reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the 12th ult, the unexpired portion of the 18 months' leave allowed to him from the 30th July 1870, is cancelled.

Mr W M Fletcher, Asst Supt Rev Sur and Assmt, Poona and Nassick, having returned to his duties on the 24th Oct 1871, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted him, as per Notification dated 29th Aug 1871, is cancelled, viz, from the 24th Oct to 3rd Nov 1871.

Mr H D E Forbes, Supy Depy Collr in Sind, has been appointed Supy Asst Supt in the Gujarat Rev Sur from the 4th Oct 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon S Mansfield, C S I, Member of the Council of H E the Govr, returned to duty on the 12th inst, from the leave of absence for six months granted to him under date the 10th May 1871.

In supersession of the Notification dated the 12th July last, it is hereby notified that Asst Surg James Arnott, M D, performed the duties of Civil Surg, Poona, from the 28th April to 26th May 1871, both days inclusive, in addition to his own.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr W A East, for six months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr H M Grant, Depy Supt Rev Sur and Assmt, Bombay, for three months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr W Salmon, by expiration of his leave.
The Hon E W Ravenscroft, ditto.
Mr W Woodward, on 30th Sept 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Reynolds, Asst Engr, second grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in para 12, chap I., of the Public Works Code.

Mr R B Dancan resumed charge of his duties as Depy Controller of P W Accounts from Lt LeBreton on the forenoon of the 2nd Nov 1871.

Lt A Awdry, RE, has been appointed to act as Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind.

Lt Awdry received charge of the office of Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind, from Capt T F Dowden, RE, on the forenoon of the 24th Oct 1871.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Brooke received charge on the morning of the 1st Nov of the office of Supt of Telegraphs, Bom Div, from Mr J H Lane.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W H Cummins, M-A, Chaplain of the Fort, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for one month, from the 2nd inst.

The Rev H H Pace, of the Camp Church, Belgaum, will act for Mr Cummins, during the period of his absence.

The Rev W Jones, having returned from furlough on the 28th Oct last, has been placed at the disposal of the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for general duty at the Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J N C Beyts, late Purser I N, to act as Accountant in the Dockyard, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Ford, who has proceeded to England on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Douglas Bennett, District Inspr of Police, Tanna, is allowed an extension of 15 days' leave without pay, from the 15th inst.

Messrs John Edwards and F L Charles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sudder Station Huzoor Treasury of Khandeish in the afternoon of the 18th inst.

Messrs M C Entee and Oomedram Runchordass respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzoor Depy Collr of Broach in the afternoon of the 16th inst.

Messrs J A G Duff and J L Johnston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Mag of Colaba in the forenoon of the 24th Oct 1871.

Azum Venayek Wassoodeo, Mahalkurry of Petta Mokhada, is appointed Probationary Mamlutdar of Bassein talooka.

Azum Wamnajee Bapoojee, Mamlutdar of Bassein, is appointed Mamlutdar of Moorbar talooka.

Southern Division.

Mr J Edwards, Huzoor Depy Collr, Sholapoor, assumed charge of his office on the 1st inst in the forenoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 18 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 20 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 27 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	„ 23 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 23 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Dec. 2 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday	... November ...	18	Saturday	... December ...	16
Do	... do ...	25	Do	... do ...	23
Do	... December ...	2	Do	... do ...	30
Do	... do ...	9			

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Saturday ... December ... 2 Saturday ... December ... 30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DENSO—October 8th, at Dresden (Saxony), the wife of Albert E. Denso, Esq., formerly of Kurrachee, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—November 2nd, at Dumagudiem, the wife of Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, of a son.

POTTER—November 5th, in camp at Michaelgunge, Oudh, the wife of Dr. Potter, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRANENBURGH—November 13th, at Calcutta, of fever caught at Hooghly, Maylark Playfair, the beloved son of Mrs. P. M. Cranenburgh, aged 3 years and 5 months.

SAVAGE—November 2nd, at Rangoon, Lydia Savage, daughter of J. Savage, Esq., late Extra Assistant Commissioner of Basein District, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

THE proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the Bench of Justices are completely dwarfed in importance by the Resolution of censure which the Government of Bombay has passed on Mr. Crawford's administration of Municipal affairs. Copies of this Resolution, fresh from the printing press, were brought down to the Town Hall and circulated among the Justices yesterday afternoon; and the sensation it created may be imagined. Having at last made up its mind to disavow all those acts of the late Municipal Commissioner which plunged the finances of the city into confusion, the Government has censured Mr. Crawford in no measured language; and we suppose it would be difficult to find a parallel in official records for the severity with which "the extreme improvidence and recklessness of "many of his proceedings, and the culpable dis-"regard exhibited by him to the restraints in-"cidental to his position as the custodian "and administrator of public property of great "value, and the dispenser of large public re-"venues," are now condemned. His Excellency in Council declares that it is only the lucky accident of Mr. Crawford's illness which has saved him from dismissal, and that, had the Commissioner not resigned his appointment and gone to Europe, he would have been formally removed from office. The criticisms to which the Government has now given its sanction do not differ in substance from those which we have passed in these columns on Mr. Crawford's career as Municipal Commissioner; but, when His Excellency in Council speaks of his "*surprise* and "displeasure at the state of affairs which has been "brought to light," we are constrained to remark that this confession of ignorance comes with a very bad grace from a Governor who had for years been repeatedly and earnestly invited to make himself familiar with the state of affairs in the capital of his Presidency. The censure conveyed in the Resolution is just, but it comes too late to save Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Mr. Tucker from the blame of having been blind partisans of Mr. Crawford, and of being therefore jointly responsible with him for the maladministration which they now unite with him in lamenting. That, however, is a matter for the Bombay Government to settle with the Government of India and the Secretary of State. What concerns us more nearly is that its present fit of repentance seems to be sincere, and that the scheme of Municipal reorganisation sketched out in the concluding paragraphs of the Resolution is creditable to the Government, and worthy of the attentive consideration and support of the Bench. For the first time, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has roused himself to speak to the citizens of Bombay frankly and with clear good sense on the question which has during six months of ceaseless agitation absorbed all their thoughts and energies; and he will, we think, find the majority of the Justices and the ratepayers disposed to let byegones be byegones, and to meet him in that spirit of "cordial co-operation" which he invites, in order to "provide "the city with an administration which, while "being approved of by Government, will com-"mand the confidence of the public." May their labours be crowned with success! must be the prayer of every one who desires to see peace restored to this distracted city.

LAST month we remarked on the inevitable tendency which exists to a separation of the Revenue and Judicial Services, showing how the course advocated bears the high authority of Colonel Chesney, how the system is already in force in the Bombay Presidency, but how, if the system is to be carried out in its full integrity, certain conditions laid down by Colonel Chesney should be rigidly enforced by the Bombay Government. The *Indian Daily News*, in its issue of the 2nd instant, admitted the tendency we referred to, but objected, or rather brought forward a point deserving notice, namely, that all the prizes of the Service lie in the Executive line, and that this fact, coupled with the fact that the best intellects are those with which is associated the ambition to exercise real power, would lead up to the inference that officers in the Judicial Department will be found to be inferior to their brethren in the Revenue Service. The argument may be entitled to much weight on the lucky Bengal side, where members of the Covenanted Civil Service have a chance of becoming Satraps and Governors, but, in this less fortunate Presidency, the prizes open to the Service are but few. And, as to intellectual abilities, it is a fact not to be gainsaid, that two or three of our Civilians, who are renowned not less for their conspicuous abilities, than for the quick promotion they have earned, are men who have bid adieu to the "ambition to exercise real power," and have accepted the toils and drudgery of the Judicial Department. On the other hand, if the Bombay Civil Service were polled, no doubt a large majority would say that a seat in the High Court is not to be compared with the several Commissionerships, Political, and Extraordinary appointments, which are filled up from the Revenue Department alone. And though that sarcastic sympathy is so objectionable, which is sometimes to be met with in Revenue officers for their "weak brother" who has entered the Judicial Department (like the "Trinity man" at Cambridge, who, when asked about the men at the other Colleges, remarked, "They too are God's creatures,")—and though the *a priori* reasoning may be so wrong, which infers an inferior intellect in a Judicial officer, still the fact of the existence of such a feeling should not be lost sight of. A bad Assistant Collector does harm in a district, but not so much as a bad Assistant Judge. Injury done by the Subordinate Revenue officer is capable of correction, but the injury done by a wrong decision come to by an Assistant Judge, either through ignorance or incompetence, remains often without a remedy, because there is no appeal, or because the parties are unable to take the case up to a higher Court. How necessary is it, then, that great care should be taken in the selection of Assistant Judges, and that such advantages should be offered, so that the Judicial Department may be considered a prize, and not a "refuge for the destitute"! By these remarks we do not in the least wish to reflect upon the present body of Assistant Judges. Indeed, it is on this point that we are altogether at issue with the writer of those articles in the *Times of India*, to which we referred in our former article on this subject, and which since then we have had the pleasure of reading again, collected as they are in the form of a pamphlet. The argument of the writer in question is hard to follow. His great object is to vindicate the Subordinate Judges of the Presidency from the charge of incompetence and corruption. One of his chief means for doing this is by showing that a large percentage of cases decided by the Subordinate Judge on merits are confirmed after scrutiny by a superior Court of Appeal. How, argues he, can the Subordinate Judges be considered incompetent? And yet he immediately proceeds to demolish part of the bridge which has carried him over the torrent of his opponent's charges! Not content with vindicating the Subordinate Judge, he assails the Assistant Judges. This is what he says—"It is found that nearly 80 per cent. of their work (*i. e.*, of the Courts of Appeal) consists chiefly in confirming the correctness of the work done by the Courts of the first instance. And, when we look to the qualifications of the majority of those who preside in these Mofussil Appellate Courts, we find the explanation of this curious state of things. For the most part they are young men, many of them about twenty-five, who, without any acquaintance with original civil work, are at once deputed to preside over these Courts, after a year or two spent in the discharge of revenue and magisterial duties. Presiding over these Courts with but imperfect knowledge of the language, and seldom able to read the original documents themselves, it is not to be wondered at that the number of confirmations is so large, and well-grounded reversals are so few and far between."

This is equivalent to saying, See how competent the Subordinate Judges are, when so many of their decisions are confirmed; and yet this is not to be wondered at when we see how incompetent the majority of the confirming authorities are! We cannot admire the pamphleteer's logic. And his argument is incorrect. He says that his remarks do not apply to the District Judges and the Senior Assistant Judges. They therefore must apply to the Assistant Judges. How seven Assistant Judges form a *majority* of the twenty-one officers who sit in the Mofussil Appellate Courts we are unable to understand. Again, as to their imperfect knowledge of the language, and their seldom being able to read the original documents themselves, we find, on referring to the Civil List, that the seven Assistant Judges have all passed in the vernacular of the Court in which they severally sit. Why officers, who have passed examinations in a vernacular, in which it is necessary to converse and to read documents fluently, should lose all their knowledge at a time when one would naturally suppose that it would be increased by daily practice,—why this should happen,—is best known to the critic whose remarks we are now noticing. Perhaps he suspects that his opponent of the *Law Magazine* is an Assistant Judge, and he has therefore thrown much dirt, in the hopes that some mud may stick.

We have not at hand the article in the *Law Magazine*, and cannot, therefore, examine the grounds on which the writer seeks to establish against the Subordinate Judges the charges of incompetence and corruption. But, from what we can learn of judicial administration in the Mofussil, the charge seems far too general. No doubt among the older hands there may be found some, whose experience tends rather to stagnation than to progress: they could be well spared, and by degrees they are being weeded out of the list. There may be some also, whom common native report accuses of being fond of the gold that perisheth, and perhaps, where there is much smoke, some fire may be found; but take the Subordinate Judges as a body, and ask the opinion of their superiors with whom they are continually brought in contact on their work, and we have no doubt whatever what the verdict will be. We do not assert our conviction by referring to antiquated High Court Circulars, or by abusing another class of Judicial Officers, but we appeal to the general experience of those authorities who must be well acquainted with Subordinate Judges' work, and to public opinion. There is no class of officials amongst whom the standard of efficiency has received such a marked rise of late years as the Subordinate Judicial Department of this Presidency.

One great reform indeed is needed, and that is to improve the standard and pay of the writers and bailiffs who work under the Subordinate Judges. At present the good of an efficient Subordinate Judge is all but neutralised by the ignorant and ill-paid staff with which he has often to work. The subject is too long to enter into detail at present, but it is a fact which, alas! is admitted by everyone who is acquainted with the Mofussil Courts.

The pamphleteer, whose articles first appeared in the *Times of India*, has invited fair criticism. It may not be unfair to point out that, in culling from the Civil List for 1870 the sixteen Subordinate Judges' Courts in Guzerat, and the fourteen in the Carnatic, he has omitted to count the Small Cause Courts which exist in those divisions; but, in arriving at the number of the Subordinate Courts in our six Maharashtra districts, he must have counted the Small Cause Courts at Poona and Ahmednuggur, otherwise the total of fifty-three is inexplicable. The same with the statistics as to the District Courts. The writer in question says—"There are five District and Assistant or Joint Judges in Guzerat and the Carnatic each, while there are only eleven of these officers for the Maharashtra districts, who have thus double work thrown upon them." We suppose the writer was still quoting from the Civil List for 1870. But a reference to that work shows that there were four of the officers in question in Guzerat, four in the Carnatic, and thirteen in the Maharashtra districts. If our memory serves us rightly, that statement is not quite correct. The proportion was, and is now, Guzerat five, Carnatic four, and Maharashtra twelve, which is different from the statistics we are criticising. Besides, it is notoriously unfair to argue from such statistics that the officers in the Maharashtra districts have double work thrown upon them. It is absurd to judge simply from the original suits filed in the subordinate Courts of each district. The appeal file is what should be looked at, and then it should be considered whether there are Small Cause Courts in the district, and whether there are many original suits filed in the District Court. Which is the harder-worked, the Judge or the Assistant Judge of Sattara or Khandeish, where the original suits in the District Court are few, and where, owing to there being no Small Cause Court, many of the appeals are petty bond cases; or, on the other hand, the Judge or Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, where the original suits against Government are both numerous and intricate, and where, owing to the working of the Small Cause Court, most of the appeals are long and difficult land cases? The answer is obvious. With one remark made by the pamphleteer we most heartily agree. He regrets that there is no quarterly periodical journal in this Presidency devoted to the calm discussion of topics of permanent public interest. So do we. The importance of our judicial administration being in the highest state of efficiency is our excuse for devoting these lines to the subject. Whenever a Bombay "Quarterly" does appear, we shall welcome it most cordially, and we cannot help remarking that few men would be found better able to pilot such an undertaking than the talented writer whose pamphlet we have been criticising.

WE understand that the feeling of the majority of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, present at Wednesday's meeting, was in favour of at once filing suits against the Government Directors of the Bank; but towards the close of the proceedings one shareholder stoutly objected to any distinction being made between the Government and the commercial directors in regard to legal proceedings; and the meeting was adjourned till to-day to discuss this point further.

WE learn from Ahmednuggur, by telegram, that rain fell there yesterday.

ON the departure of Mr. Hume on leave, Mr. Geoghegan will officiate as Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Paul Whalley officiating for Mr. Geoghegan.

THE news report from Aden, for the week ending 3rd November, says—"There is no news from the interior to communicate by this mail. Supplies continue abundant. The health of the garrison and town is good."

As an instance of the manner in which the Post-office is administered in the districts in Sind, we may mention that a correspondent complains that he is receiving on an average only one out of three copies of the *Gazette!* Any remark on the character of such administration would certainly be entirely superfluous.

WE understand that Mr. Izon, of the Bombay Civil Service, District Judge of Rutnagherry, shortly proceeds to England, and Mr. H. Birdwood, who has acted for a long period as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, will act for him during his absence. Mr. Birdwood has been displaced from the Registrarship by the reversion of Mr. West from the Bench to that office.

A NATIVE paper in Bengal, called the *Arjyoday*, considers that the infliction of punishment being intended to deter others from crime, it would be well that it should be inflicted publicly; as for instance, where a man is sentenced to be whipped, he should be taken to the place where he resides, and chastised before his friends. The sufferings of prisoners in jails likewise should also, it thinks, be seen by all, as this would instil fear into the minds of men, and thus the commission of crime would become less frequent.

MR. J. D. SANFORD, C.S., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah. It is rumoured that some change will be made in the pay of the Registrarship of the High Court, N. W. P., thus vacated, and in which Mr. W. Tyrrell, C.S., Judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad, will doubtless succeed Mr. Sandford. With reference to the appointment of Mr. Sandford, a contemporary remarks—"It is creditable to the Government. An Oxford graduate of considerable distinction, and a barrister-at-law, he has always been looked upon as one of the ablest men of his standing in the service. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that his very abilities have, by leading him into the Secretariat, prevented his seeing much of ordinary district work."

A LENGTHY list of revised rules, in supersession of existing rules relating to charitable dispensaries, is published in the *Government Gazette*, from which we take the following:—"Government will aid in the establishment of charitable dispensaries only when the Municipality of a town or Local Fund Committee or any private individual agree to share the expenses, and thereby evince their sense of the value of such institutions. The Government grant-in-aid shall, as a rule, be regulated according to the population of the town in which the dispensary is to be established, and shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 a-year in towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards; Rs. 1,200 a year in towns with a population of more than 5,000, but less than 10,000; Rs. 600 a year in smaller towns; but in no case shall the Government contribution exceed one-half the total cost. Where dispensaries situated in small towns are of benefit to the surrounding district, the population test will not be strictly applied. Cases of this kind will be treated specially on a representation of the facts."

THE *Englishman* says—"We must say we think Mr. Cockerell was treated with but scant courtesy in the Council of the 12th October at Simla. We have read carefully his very temperate and reasonable protest against the passing at an out-of-the-way hill station of a measure which, wherever it may be proposed to apply it, involves a most important point of principle, without finding in it anything to justify Mr. Strachey in speaking of it as sensational. Nor do we see that Mr. Cockerell's speech was an appeal specially to the public, unless there is anything strikingly incongruous in addressing an appeal to justice and common sense to the Government of India. The tone both discussion in the Council Chamber and Minute writing in the Secretariat have, on more than one occasion, lately assumed, would perhaps tend to justify this view; but we are a little surprised that Mr. Strachey should, even by implication, avow it. Certain it is that Members of Council who support those views of justice and common sense which find acceptance with the public must be prepared to put up with a very unpleasant degree of asperity from those who take the opposite view."

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR BONUS, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Government, N. W. P., in the P. W. D. Railway Branch, has been appointed to the Kotree district of the Indus Valley Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer.

MAJOR F. B. FORSTER, 1-5th Fusiliers, Corresponding Secretary in India to the Royal School for the daughters of officers of the Army at Bath, will receive subscriptions for, and to give any information relating to, that institution. Major Forster's present address is Nowshera.

A DETACHMENT of time-expired men from Morar passed through Agra on the 12th (Sunday), consisting of artillery and infantry. They left by the 9-20 A.M. train *en route* for Allahabad to the standing camp, thence to be forwarded to Jubbulpore, Bombay, and to England by the Suez Canal.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK HAINES, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, has again appeared as the advocate for increased annuities to the non-commissioned officers of the local service. Even were his appeal on their behalf allowed, and the increment agreed to, the Madras sergeants would be only placed on a level with those of Bengal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, aged 23, a Lieutenant in a European regiment, who considers himself to be "of prepossessing appearance," and assures us that he is highly connected, advertises in the *Englishman* that he is desirous of meeting with a young lady with a view of forming a matrimonial alliance. The advertiser wishes to have not only a wife, but some money with her, for he says the "applicant" must have an income of not less than £600 a-year.

THE *Madras Mail* says—"The chief actors in the VanIngen melodrama have at last shuffled off the sock and buskin that did them no honour. On Friday, Brigadier General Shakespear, commanding the Centre District, gave Ensign Frere a severe reprimand, and on the following day that young officer embarked for England in the Golconda, being unfit to do duty with troops. And on Saturday, Major General Borton, C.B., commanding the Mysore Division, administered a severe reprimand to Lieutenant Lambart, and then released that young gentleman from arrest, and permitted him to return to duty. It has fared better with the hero of the piece than was at one time expected: but the clemency that has been shown him, at the instance doubtless of the Duke of Cambridge, rather than of Lord Napier of Magdala, should not encourage any other young officer to put the forbearance of the Horse Guards to a similar test. Had the late affray occurred in England, Mr. Lambart would in all probability have been sacrificed to the exigencies of military discipline. And it would have gone worse with him had his assailants been more free from blame. Let us hope that for many a long day we shall hear of no more scandals of this sort."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

(Via Red Sea.)

LONDON, 16TH Nov., 12-50 P.M.

The Bank rate has been reduced to 4 per cent.

The Liverpool cotton market is steady, with a fair demand.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

Approximate sales to-day in Liverpool market up till midday, 15,000 to 18,000 bales.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DECREASE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, 16TH Nov., 12-15 P.M.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

LONDON, 15TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

4 per cent. Government Securities			...	96½.
5	„	ditto	ditto	98½.
5½	„	ditto	ditto	109½.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11⅜d.

Consols for account, 93¼.

BOREE BUNDER STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of grumbling, please allow me a little space to follow the examples of my neighbours. My grumble is—*Boree Bunder Railway Station!!*

Behold that dirty shed!—(if it belonged to Gunnoo, bhilewallah, Dr. Hewlett would order it down)—the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which now intersects and connects all India. Go there about a quarter to ten of a morning, when two local trains arrive and the Jubbulpore and Poona trains are going out. See the scuffle on that filthy platform—ladies, gentlemen, natives, baggage, railway officials, all hustled and jostled together, without room to move in—much less to ascertain any information—merely trusting to Providence that eventually passengers and baggage are put into the trains, and the trains get away.

I believe for the last ten or fifteen years the Railway engineers have submitted plans for a terminus worthy of a city which is "*the centre of the world*" (I state this on Mr. Robert Knight's authority); but that bugbear, "Government," has not yet had time to check the estimates and plans.

Be this as it may, the present shed is a *disgrace* to the Railway and Government, and the public who pay the guaranteed interest have a right to demand that their wants be consulted, and a proper station erected.

If engineers and minute-writers cannot be hurried, and no improvement can be expected this century, then I propose that the public raise a subscription, to be given to that energetic engine-driver who shall effectually scatter sufficient hot coals about to ensure the total destruction by fire of the present ramshackle building.—Yours, &c., Q. R.

P. S.—Don't ever visit the waiting-rooms, unless you want to inhale a combination of carbolic acid, and that which it is supposed to eradicate.

NEWS LETTER.

BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15TH NOVEMBER.

ONE may well feel surprised at seeing the managers of the Bombay Bank branch here changed at intervals of only a few months. This is, no doubt, very detrimental to the interests of the Bank. The longer the period for which a bank manager is kept in the same place, the better it is for the interests of the shareholders, because the longer he remains the more opportunities he has of testing the solidity of the character and position of the parties he has to deal with.

We cannot account for the sudden discontinuance of the Report on the Native Press which was received in the Broach library. Its importance and the interest with which it was read by the subscribers make its loss much felt, and it is hoped Government will again continue the benefit.

The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Charity School is progressing favourably under the fostering care of Mr. Khaikhoshro Pestonjee, and I would strongly recommend the founder to add a little to the master's salary, which is at present low. About a hundred and fifty boys and girls attend the school, which number, taking the prejudice of a mass of the community, speaks highly of the master.

Broach has at last been made a junior collectorate—the only result has been that we have got a direct channel of official communication. "Something is better than nothing," so we have been a degree or two better off by the establishment of this new agency; but we have no jail, no treasury, and no garrison sepoys as a guarantee for the safety of the town. Petition upon petition has been thrust upon Government, urging the necessity of retaining a number of garrison sepoys, but to no avail. One is at a loss to account in any shape or form for the motive that leads Government to keep Broach, with its handsome income of rupees twenty-three lacs a year, always in the background in comparison to other zillas with their poor incomes. As a president of the Broach Municipality, Mr. White, the Collector, has done but little to exceed the medium limit, which is assigned to ordinary Collectors. Roads which stand in need of thorough repairs are full of holes and dust, in fact, no better than they were eighteen years ago, before the Municipality came into existence with its extravagant expenditures.

We had a very heavy shower of rain on Sunday the 12th instant. It commenced to rain from six in the evening and continued till late at night. About its effects at such a late stage of time different opinions prevail—some say that it will damage the cotton crop, whilst others maintain that it will spread new vigour and blood into the weak and dried up veins of the cotton plants.

We have heard that Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy, the Railway Police inspector, has brought an action for libel against the editor of the *Guzerat Mitra*, for imputing certain false charges regarding the conduct of the Surat police, of which Mr. Dhunjeesha is the inspector.

It is reported that, on account of ill-health, Mr. White, the Collector, is to proceed on furlough to England for four months. Mr. Hogg is spoken of as his successor.

The Nawab of Delhi is here on a pleasure excursion, and is staying in the airy bungalow called "Begumvaree" and belonging to Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Cambatta.

MILITARY PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A LIST of amended laws and byelaws for military prisoners in the House of Correction is published in the *Government Gazette*. The following is to be the usual distribution of time for such prisoners:—

Gunfire to 6 A.M.	The prisoners shall rise, shave and wash themselves, clean their cells and prison yard, and do whatever else may be necessary for cleanliness, which is to be carried to the greatest possible extent.
6 to 7	Shot drill.
7 to 7½	Articles of War to be read to the prisoners by a warder.
7½ to 8	Wash and prepare for breakfast.
8 to 8½	Breakfast.
8½ to 9	Clean and wash breakfast things.
9 to 9½	Read Bible or such religious books as the minister of each prisoner's religious denomination shall furnish or direct, or such as the prisoner shall himself select.
9½ to 10	Clean belts and accoutrements.
10 to 11	Pick oakum, locked up in separate cells.
11 to 12	Lay out kits, pack and unpack knapsacks, put on knapsacks and fall in for inspection.
12 to 1	Clean and wash themselves, clean up cells, and prepare dinner things.
1 to 1½	Dinner.
1½ to 2	Wash and clean up dinner things and wash themselves.
2 to 2½	Prepare for parade.
2½ to 3½	Parade in heavy marching order, with accoutrements and inspection of kits, packing and unpacking knapsacks.
3½ to 4½	Pick oakum, locked in separate cells.
4½ to 5	Go through extension motions.
5 to 6	Shot drill.
6 to 6½ P.M.	Wash themselves all over, then go to supper; after supper the Lord's Prayer to be read aloud by a warder, and then the prisoners to be locked up in separate cells for the night.

PREPARATIONS for Christmas are going on at the various theatres. The old British legend of "King Arthur" will be treated at Drury Lane, and Covent Garden will repeat the subject of "Blue Beard."

THE REV. F. BARHAM ZINCKE, one of Her Majesty's chaplains, has in the press a volume on the "Egypt of the Pharaohs and of the Khedive," which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MDLLE. SCHNEIDER, who is in Paris, has just been presented by an unknown gentleman (who is said to be an Englishman) with a magnificent gold and diamond comb, worth 200,000 francs (£8,000 sterling).

PERSIAN RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received up to date:—

His Excellency the Governor	Rs. 500
H. H. the Rao of Kutch	5,000
Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy	500
John Connon	100
Narayen Vasudewjee	100
G. T. Robinson	100
W. Nicol and Co.	500
W. M. Wood	20
F. F. Arbuthnot	100
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	500
Vurjeevundass and Nurrotumdass Madhowdass	500
F. H. Souter	100
W. Wedderburn	100
J. M. Maclean	50
G. Seymour Fitzgerald	100
Lionel Ashburner	150
Captain Ewart	100
Bhau Daji	100

Further subscriptions will be received by the Collectors in their respective districts and by the Bank of Bombay.

G. S. V. FITZGERALD.

MR. CRAWFORD'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE following official paper was circulated yesterday:—

Read the following papers:

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the actual condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality and the efficiency of the action of the Controllor of Municipal Accounts, No. 10, dated 11th October 1871.

Letter from Mr. Arthur Crawford, Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 4996, dated 26th October 1871—Submitting explanation with reference to the representations made by the Committee on the financial situation of the Municipality, and in respect to his own conduct and that of the Controller.

Letter from Mr W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts—Submitting explanation with reference to his own conduct and the remarks of the Committee thereupon, No. 1912, dated 27th October 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has now received the explanations submitted by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Maidment in reply to the representations made by the Committee presided over by Mr. Hope, with reference to the financial condition of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficiency of the action of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, and is constrained to express his surprise and displeasure at the state of affairs which has been brought to light, and at the grave irregularities and other acts of a wholly indefensible character which have been confessedly committed.

2. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the ability, zeal, and energy displayed by Mr. Crawford for the six years during which he has held the post of Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, and the great improvements which have been effected during that time in the state of the city and in all points connected with the health and material well-being of its inhabitants. That much good work has been done of a character which will be permanent, and which will render future progress comparatively easy, may be readily admitted; but while acknowledging, to the fullest extent, the benefits which have been realized during Mr. Crawford's tenure of office, as well as the difficulties with which he has had to contend, in consequence of his entering upon his duties with an imperfect knowledge of the financial condition of the state which he was called upon to administer, and also in consequence of the inadequacy of the means supplied to him in 1869 to put Municipal affairs on a sound footing, His Excellency in Council cannot shut his eyes to the extreme improvidence and recklessness of many of his proceedings, and to the culpable disregard exhibited by him to the restraints incidental to his position as the custodian and administrator of public property of great value, and the dispenser of large public revenues. With reference more especially to the loan obtained by the Municipal Commissioner, with the cognizance of the Controller, from the Bank of Bombay in October 1870, on the security of the promissory notes which belonged to the Sinking Fund required to be reserved for the re-payment of the House-rate and Market loans, Mr. Crawford, if he had considered for a moment, must have been aware that Government could under no circumstances have sanctioned an act which was a direct evasion of the law, and has been correctly characterized by the Committee as a breach of faith with the public creditor. Mr. Crawford's state of health, which rendered his further stay in India dangerous to his life, has compelled him to resign his appointment and to proceed to Europe, and this circumstance has relieved His Excellency from the necessity of formally directing his removal from an office, in which, notwithstanding his past good services and many eminent qualities, it would have been impossible to retain him with a due regard for the public interest.

3. The Controller of Municipal Accounts, Mr Maidment, has admittedly failed to discharge a most important duty, for the right performance of which he was specially appointed, and this after the precise character of his functions and responsibility had been defined and pointed out to him by Government Resolution No. 137, dated 20th January 1868. The plea put forward in his behalf is that he acted under the pressure placed upon him by the Municipal Commissioner; but this cannot be admitted as an excuse for a plain and palpable breach of duty, though it may be looked upon as an extenuating circumstance in determining the penalty to be awarded. Mr. Maidment has tendered his resignation of his office of Controller, an offer which would have been at once accepted, if the exigencies of the situation did not require the retention of his services, on public grounds, for a short time longer. The Committee have borne testimony to the improvements which have been effected in Municipal book-keeping under the superintendence of Mr. Maidment, and to the generally satisfactory condition of the accounts kept by him. It will depend on the further disclosures which may be made, and on the manner in which he may discharge the subordinate duties of Municipal Accountant, which it is proposed temporarily to confide to him, pending the amendment of the Municipal constitution, whether he will be retained in the service of Government, and provided with suitable employment on the final severance of his connection with the Municipality.

4. In reviewing the present financial condition of the Municipality, His Excellency in Council inclines to the conclusion that the picture drawn by Mr. Hope's Committee represents the position of the Corporation in the most unfavourable aspect. In calculating the funds which were necessary to place the affairs of the Corporation upon a sound foundation and in good working order, without selling any portion of the real property vested in the Municipality, the Committee were right in not taking into account the saleable value of this property; but in forming a correct estimate of the financial situation, the fact must be borne in mind that a large portion of the Municipal expenditure has been invested in immoveable property in the shape of Markets, Slaughter-houses, Vehar water works, lands, &c., which return a large income, and form, irrespective of the loans raised upon these properties, a very valuable and productive estate. Government is not at present in a position to declare how far the alterations which Mr. Crawford has put forward in substitution of the figures given in the Committee's statement of liabilities, may be safely accepted; and, on this point, there must be further enquiry and report. It would seem evident, however, that to meet all known debts and obligations, and to give the Municipality a working cash balance of not less than 2,50,000 rupees to start with a sum of 15 lacs of rupees will be necessary; and an application will be made to the Government of India to obtain this sum on loan from the State; or, if this concession cannot be made, by the exercise of the powers of borrowing possessed by the Municipality on assignments of revenue which may be made available by a more economical management of the Municipal estate and judicious retrenchments. His Excellency in Council does not consider it necessary to replace the sums which have been diverted from the House-rate loan to the markets, which sums were originally reserved for drainage and over-bridges. The item which should have been at the credit of overbridges represents a net saving, and any reserve fund for drainage does not for the present appear to be needed. His Excellency in Council therefore, if the measure be approved of by the Justices, will be prepared to take the necessary steps to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the appropriation of the sum of Rs. 4,76,469, mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 21 of the Committee's Report, to the markets.

5. Government have already advanced to the Municipality a sum of 2 lacs of rupees to enable the Corporation to continue current payments, and to prevent the evil consequences which must have resulted from the sudden cessation of the payment of the establishments of the Health Department and the Police; and it is prepared to give the Corporation such support as may be in its power to enable it to obtain the necessary funds to restore order to its finances. His Excellency in Council has caused a bill to be prepared, which will shortly be published, for the purpose of effecting such alterations in the Municipal constitution as appear to him to be expedient in consequence of recent experience. This bill will not become law without the fullest discussion, and without giving the most ample opportunity for the expression of public opinion, and it is not proposed that it should come into operation till June next. In the meanwhile it is intended that an officer selected for his financial ability and capacity to deal with large undertakings, shall be appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner under the existing law for the purpose of revising Municipal establishments and applying sound principles of economy in all departments. It will be his duty on being supplied with the requisite funds to discharge all existing liabilities, and to place affairs on a sound basis, and to make such suggestions for the more complete collection of the rates and taxes than has hitherto been accomplished, and for the reform of the Municipal administration on all points. His Excellency in Council considers that during this interregnum it would be advisable to abolish the office of Controller, and to entrust the entire responsibility which now devolves upon him to the Municipal Commissioner, and thus save a portion of the Controller's pay to the Corporation. If the Bench of Justices should concur in this view, orders will be given for the preparation of a short bill repealing those parts of the Municipal Act which render imperative the appointment of a Controller, and fix his salary and duties. This measure will be passed through the Legislative Council with as little delay as may be practicable; and until that time, Mr. Maidment may continue to officiate as Controller, and he can afterwards be retained as Municipal Accountant on such reduced salary as to the Bench of Justices may appear suitable.

6. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive an expression of the views of the Justices on the several points on which their opinions have been invited with as little delay as possible; and as Government has shown by its acts the sincerity of its desire to extend to the Corporation all the material assistance in its power to extricate the Municipality from the difficulties in which it has become involved, it trusts that the public spirit of the Justices will induce them to co-operate cordially in the efforts which will be made to effect a permanent improvement in the state of Municipal affairs, and to provide the city with an administration which, while being approved of by Government, will command the confidence of the public.

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BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Muddun Shriorustnajee assumed charge of his office as Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Raymond West, who acted as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, reverts to his appointment as Registrar of the High Court.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 46 feet 4 tenths; while at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 55 feet 6 tenths.

RICHARD LATHAM AND OTHERS v. GORDHUNDAS MOOLJEE.—This case, which was partly heard at the High Court last short causes day, was adjourned till next Tuesday by arrangement of parties.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th November 1871, Rs. 26,71,696. Add, silver received during the week, Rs. 19,071—total, Rs. 26,90,767.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo woman named Sye was yesterday committed by Mr. Cooper to stand her trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain ornaments, worth Rs. 310, belonging to Chuna, woman.

A NEW PARSEE SOLICITOR.—Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Cama has, we learn, passed his final examination in London, and has qualified himself as a solicitor. He is expected shortly in Bombay. He is a son of our well-known townsman, Mr Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

THE CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.—On Wednesday Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, committed Bhickajee Dyabhoy, the hotel-keeper at Mahim, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE GREGORY TROUPE has now got into better working order, and is nightly attracting large audiences. This being the first grand fashionable night, the theatre, we presume, will be crowded. On Saturday, we may mention, there will be an entire change of programme.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES AT BUNDER ABBAS.—We have been favoured by Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co, Persian merchants, with the following telegram:—"From Mr. Khosrove at Bunder Abbas: 500 Parsees sick here: no order to embark: daily 100 rupees expense. Reply sharp."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday as a Hindoo boy, about eight years of age, was hanging upon some logs of wood at the back of a cart, a large piece fell out, and broke the child's leg in two places. The unfortunate boy was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his leg is to be amputated.

VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Parsee named Framjee Nowrojee Billia was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 21, &c., belonging to one James Jenning. The complainant having failed to prove the charge, he was fined Rs. 15.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE PAPER.—We see from the *Broach Wartman* that Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, Inspector of Police B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has filed an action for libel against the proprietor and printer of the *Guzerat Mitra*, for certain libellous articles that have appeared in that paper against the railway police.

ROBBERY AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—A short time ago three Hindoos, named respectively Soorujmull Ameerchund, Bapoojee Gopal, and Luxmon Gopal, were charged before Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, with robbing a woman of her cattle. They were convicted and each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of three months' further imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, Luxmon Wittoo was charged with stealing several copper vessels belonging to his father, and was sentenced to receive seven stripes.—Peter Price, an American negro, was charged before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, with stealing a few pieces of wearing apparel, the property of a Mussulman named Ibrahim. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THEFT BY A REGIMENTAL SEPOY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Imamoodin Soondekhan, a regimental sepoy, was charged with theft of certain ornaments belonging to one Peera Dutta. Complainant said—"I am a turner, and am employed in the workshop at Byculla. I know the prisoner, a sepoy of the 4th company, 1st Grenadier Regiment, Belgaum. He came to Bombay on leave. He lived with me for nine days. He left my place while I was at my work without first telling me that he was going away. I left him in charge of the house that morning. On my way home, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I called at a shop kept by one Boodeen, and there learnt that prisoner had left the key of my house with him. I then went to my house and discovered that my jewels and clothes had been taken away. I immediately proceeded to the regimental lines on the Esplanade and inquired for Imamoodin. I was then told that he had left Bombay for some place up-country. I knew the regiment to which he belonged was at Belgaum. I sent a letter to Colonel Johnstone, commandant 1st Grenadier Regiment, at that place, reporting that Imamoodin had robbed me. I was in a few days required to attend the office of the Commissioner of Police, and was then told that my property had been found at Belgaum with Imamoodin, and that I should make a deposition concerning this matter before the magistrate of Bombay, as Imamoodin is to be tried by court martial for stealing my property." The prisoner was arrested at Belgaum, and was forwarded to Bombay by the authorities at that place. Several witnesses were examined, and the magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th November, was 333, being 32 more than in the preceding week, 55 more than the total of the week ending 15th November 1870, and 37 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 12 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	11	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	5	...	1	3	...	...	11	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	8	1
Market	75,402	...	8	...	7	...	1	...	17	...
Mandwee	41,152	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	16	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	16	...	...	3	...	1	17	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	19	...
Dongree	60,259	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	9	...	4	2	3	...	23	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	8	...
Bhooleshwur	59,282	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	16	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	10	...	4	2	3	1	27	...
Koombarwara	28,085	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	18	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	14	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	7	1
Chaopatee	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	1
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	6	1
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	12	...	9	8	3	1	46	...
Parel	7,002	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	8	...
Sewree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sion	12,078	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	1
Mahim	19,459	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	4
Worlee	10,211	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	1
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	14	...
Bombay	816,562	1	152	1	48	23	27	5	333	12
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		2	121	8	34	38	27	6	296	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	14	...
Brahmin	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	9	...
Linguet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
Hindoo of other Caste	1	82	1	28	6	13	1	161	6
Hindoo out-caste	...	3	...	4	5	...	1	19	...
Mussulman	...	32	...	4	6	8	2	77	1
Parsee	...	12	...	3	6	2	...	31	2
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	7	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	1	152	1	48	23	20	5	333	12
Corresponding week 1870	2	93	19	35	44	34	4	278	60

HIGH COURT.—17TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

739-70—C. Tyabjee—Assoo Mohun-cy and others vs. Burjorjee Framjee Patel—Dallas and Lynch.
743-70—Leathes and Crawford—Atmaram Bappoo Dulvi vs. Moroba Soonderjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.
747-70—H E. Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee vs. Ragoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.
749-70—Dallas and Lynch—Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy vs. John Buck Spence and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
751-70—Dallas and Lynch—Dadabhai Rustomjee vs. Dhurrumsey Spinning Weaving Company, Limited—No appearance.
753-70—Shapoorjee—Dharnedhardass Sakaram and others vs. Vishwanath Luxumon and others—C. Tyabjee.
755-70—C. Tyabjee—Sewdyal Hursookdass vs. Ramkison Hookumchund—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.
757-70—Shapoorjee—Mitheebai, widow vs. Perozbai, widow, and others—Dallas and Lynch.
759-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sheik Essa bin Khuliffa vs. Khuttoo Muccoonjee and another—No appearance.
761-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Canjee Rajpall and another vs. Vussonjee Heerjee and others—No appearance.
763-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool and others vs. Memon Abba Ebrahim—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Section 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Cassum Hajee Mahomed and others vs. Jacob Jumall.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow vs. Maneckbai, widow—Tyabjee, Thacker and Chalk—Part heard.

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS—MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at three o'clock, a special meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to consider matters arising out of the late confusion of municipal affairs. There was a full attendance of Justices, and in the strangers' portion of the hall there was a considerable attendance. Mr. John Connon, Chairman of the Bench, presided. The meeting was called for three, but Mr. Connon did not arrive till a quarter-past three.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—I wish to apologise for my lateness. I was requested by a member of Government to see him in this building. This has detained me, and it will lead to a communication which I shall make to you at the proper time. What I desire now is to excuse myself from any apparent neglect of my duties here, which my absence would seem to imply. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That is the explanation. As to the minutes of the last meeting, perhaps you will consider them as read. I have already signed them, as I considered myself under a statutory obligation to do so.

Mr. Taylor remarked that that might be considered agreed to, as the point had been settled quite recently.

The Chairman—Well, they seem to be agreed to, as no one appears to say anything. The business before the meeting is, as you are aware, gentlemen, multifarious. First of all we will take the following:—

1. To require the Municipal Commissioner, the Controller, or other Municipal Officer, who is in possession of the documents, to produce the Order of Government and the Legal Opinion on which they acted in paying the Police for the month of September out of the Municipal Fund, in defiance of the express Resolution of the Bench, dated 14th June last, as well as of the following Section (Sec. 6) of Act II. of 1865, which vests in the Bench of Justices, as trustees, the sole control of the Municipal Fund:—"All moneys received by, or on behalf of, the Justices, by virtue of this or any other Act, all rates, taxes, fines, fees, and penalties paid to or levied by them under this Act, and all moneys which may be assigned by Government for purposes of conservancy or improvement in the City, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called "The Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay," and shall, together with all property of what nature or kindsoever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act."

2. To require the Municipal Controller to explain his conduct in countersigning the Commissioner's Cheques for the payment of the Police against the Orders of the Bench and the provisions of said Section 6 of the Municipal Act.

3. To require the Clerk of the Peace to explain why the Municipal Commissioner's letter of the 21st ult. communicating the fact that he had paid away money out of the Municipal Fund against the order of the Bench, was not immediately circulated to the Justices instead of being kept back till the close of the Special Meeting of the Beach held on the 25th ult.

You will also have to consider a further communication from Dr. Hewlett, intimating that he has, upon a Government resolution which has been published, paid the police for the months of October and September. Also you will have to consider what is to be done regarding the intimation from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, that the Municipal Commissioner that was, as I am obliged to speak of Mr. Crawford, has, as a member of the Civil Service, and not apparently as Municipal Commissioner, obtained a grant of furlough for two years. The gentlemen who urged this meeting will now probably be prepared to bring before the meeting some resolution incidental to the purpose for which it has been called.

Mr. Maclean—Perhaps the officers of the Municipality may be able to produce these documents and have some reply to make.

The Chairman—Well, Mr. Arthur Crawford, I suppose, is in European waters by this time, and I do not think he will produce much at this meeting. I believe I have authority for stating that the Controller, Mr. Maidment, has resigned his appointment. I also understand from Dr. Blaney, his medical adviser, that he is so sick that he cannot attend here to-day. I am quite sure the fact must be so, and that it is not out of disrespect to this Bench that Mr. Maidment is not here to-day. (Hear, hear.) As to the conduct of the Clerk, Mr. Leslie Crawford, I think every one will admit that gentleman was not at all at fault whoever was. (Hear, hear.) That he did not receive that letter until the morning of the last meeting is sufficient exoneration. (Hear, hear.) He showed me the letter at once, and as far as I am concerned, I do not think Mr. Leslie Crawford is to blame. ("No, no," and applause.)

Captain Henry—Are we to understand that the whole of the Municipal office has so collapsed, that nobody here has to reply to the questions referred to?

Dr. Hewlett—No. I am here. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am here to answer so far, but unfortunately the other Municipal official is in possession of the documents. I have received a confidential document which I will read to the Bench. It is a letter from Mr. Nugent to the address of Mr. Crawford, dated Poona, and is the document upon which Mr. Crawford ordered payment of the police for September. The legal opinions upon which he acted I now produce. It is from Mr. Green and Mr. Anstey.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee—I have read Mr. Anstey's opinion, but have not seen Mr. Green's.

Dr. Bhau Daji—I for one have not seen Mr. Anstey's opinion.

Dr. Blaney—It has been circulated.

Dr. Bhau Daji—It may have been, but I have not seen it.

Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik—May I ask whether the opinion is taken on this letter, because the impression conveyed by the first letter to the Clerk of the Peace is that he received a letter from the Government, and thereupon a case was submitted for counsel, and then he was advised he ought to pay.

Dr. Hewlett—As to the opinion of Mr. Green, it was received posterior to the resolution of the Bench of the 14th June, and after that Mr. Crawford asked for a further information on which he acted in paying the police for the month of September. These are the only two opinions in the office.

Captain Henry—Might we ask also for the letter of Mr. Crawford asking for this opinion so that we may judge how the case was laid before counsel?

Dr. Hewlett was about to read the evidence of Mr. Green, taken before the meeting of the 14th June, when Captain Henry complained that it had not been read before.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—It was neither read nor circulated.

Captain Henry—Might I ask who paid for it? I think the Bench ought to have had it. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Hewlett—I will look up the accounts.

Mr. Maxwell—Don't trouble yourself.

Dr. Hewlett then proceeded to read the legal opinions which had been given on the subject of payment, and concluded by saying he believed he had done all that was required of him.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell then said—Mr. Chairman,—Before moving the resolution on this payment of the police question, I will read a short sketch which I have prepared concerning the proceedings of the Bench of Justices in that matter. The Bench met in October 1870 to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Estimate of Income and Expenditure for the year 1871, in accordance with section 33 of Act II. of 1865. The police expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,95,820, of which Government paid Rs. 98,955. The police rate was, in accordance with section 227 of the Municipal Act, fixed at 2 per cent. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April (the proceedings of which were only reported in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th May), it was stated to be the intention of Government to withdraw the contribution to the police, and although Government did not make any reference to the Bench, the subject was discussed at their quarterly meeting held on 26th April, when the following resolutions were carried—

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, and seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew—"That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Government remonstrating against the withdrawal by Government of their contribution to the Police Fund of the Municipality, and praying for its continuance. The Committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Narayen Wassoodew, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by the Municipal Commissioner—"That a special general meeting of the Justices be convened on Monday, the 8th May at 2 p.m., to consider the question of the withdrawal by Government of the grant for police and to revise the Budget allotments for the current year; and that the Finance Committee be requested to report on the subject in the interim."

The Finance Committee in their report to the Bench, dated 4th May, stated—

"That with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of the police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871, down to Rs 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs 20,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871. This would give a saving of Rs. 67,197."

And at a special general meeting of the Bench, held on the 8th May, the following resolution was passed:—

Proposed by Narayen Wassudewjee, Esq., seconded by Raghoonath Narayen Kote, Esq., and carried—"That with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of the police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871 down to Rs. 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 20,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871—that the Commissioner be directed to pay the police from 1st June 1871 at the above reduced rates of Rs. 20,652 a month only."

At an adjourned special general meeting of the Bench, on the 16th May, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the memorial to Government on the subject of the police grant, as read to the Bench, be adopted and forwarded to Government."

This memorial respectfully submitted the case to Government. Reference to the following Government resolutions will show, that the request of the Bench to be put on an equal footing with Calcutta and Madras, was most reasonable and coincided with the ideas of Government as then expressed. On the 30th of June, Mr. Nugent, the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, was directed to acknowledge this memorial with a curt refusal to alter the decision of Government, and stated that ample means, with good management, had been placed at the disposal of the Bench to meet all obligations legitimately belonging to it. There is no doubt, that with good management our means were quite ample, but then there was not good management. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Nugent's letter was as follows:—

Bombay Castle, June 3, 1871.

TO THE CLERK TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th ultimo, submitting a memorial of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, on the subject of the withdrawal by Government of their contribution to the police fund of the Bombay Municipality.

In reply I am desired to state that Government decided to withdraw its contribution towards the maintenance of the police force of the city of Bombay after a full and mature consideration of the circumstances which have been brought to notice in the memorial, and that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council see nothing in the facts stated which should cause him to alter his former decision.

The Governor in Council has further desired me to state, that the numerous advantages possessed by the city of Bombay, which has been correctly described by the memorialists as an "entrepot of vast commerce," and the comparative wealth of its citizens, render it just that it should bear the entire cost of its police, and that it would be inequitable for Government to call upon the inhabitants of the less favoured towns and districts of the presidency to contribute to relieve the city of Bombay from the discharge of an obligation which legitimately belongs to it.

Government have placed at the disposal of the Municipal administration resources which should, in their opinion, be ample, with good management, to provide for the reasonable requirements of the city, and they will be glad to consider any proposals for a reduction of the police force which may be practicable without impairing its efficiency.—I have, &c.,

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

The resolution of Government of the same date stated that His Excellency in Council "cannot recognise any resolution of the Bench of Justices directing the carrying into effect of reduction to which the sanction of Government has not previously been accorded."

The Finance Committee having now taken the opinion of Mr. Chisholm Anstey (dated 7th June), at an adjourned special general meeting of the Bench, held on the 14th June, the following resolution was passed:—

Proposed by Narayen Wassudewjee, Esq., seconded by H. Maxwell, Esq., and carried,—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to continue paying in full the expenses of the Police and Fire Engine Establishments as hitherto until the grant of Rs. 2,96,8—, voted in November last, in the Budget for the current year from the Municipal and Police funds, exclusive of the anticipated contribution from Government towards the police, is exhausted—anything contained in the resolution passed at the meeting of the Bench on 8th May last to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Clerk of the Peace be requested to inform Government and the Commissioner of Police of the passing of this resolution, and to intimate, that although very desirous of meeting the wishes of Government, the Bench regret that the resources at their disposal will not enable them, unless aided by the annual Government contribution, to defray the expenses of the police after the above-named sum is exhausted, which may be by August next.

This elicited a reply from Government, dated 31st July, stating that the resolution of the Bench of 14th June is as much opposed to law as the resolution of 8th May, and threatening, that if the Bench did not dispense with the State subsidy, additional taxation for the purpose of paying the police would be imposed by Government. On the 25th of August the memorial to Government, proposed by Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee, was adopted by the Bench and forwarded. This memorial suggested a means of enabling Government to pay the police for the remaining four months of the year from the reserve fund for contingencies in the Provincial Budget. To this memorial the Government has not yet condescended to reply.

Dr. Blaney—What, not yet?

Mr. Maxwell—No. Not yet. Government has since, without any reference to the Bench whatever, induced the Acting Executive Officers to pay the police for the month of September, and since then for the month of October, out of the general fund. On the 18th November, Government forwarded the following resolution to Dr. Hewlett:—

Dr. Hewlett should be informed that he is bound by law to pay the police from the Municipal Funds, and that the money advanced to the Municipality by Government will enable him to do so for the month of October 1871.—(Signed) J. NUGENT, Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

This showed very clearly that the Government had taken the matter into their own hands. The whole case stands thus. The Bench, in strict accordance with the Municipal Act, passed the Budget grant for the police, depending on Government for the imperial contribution of one-fourth of the whole expenditure. The proceedings of the Bench were published in due form in the *Government Gazette*, as required by section 33 of the Act, and no objection having been made by Government, we may presume that the Budget was duly sanctioned. On the 5th April the Government intimated its intention of withdrawing the Government contribution, but made no reference to the Bench on the subject. The matter was, however, discussed at the first quarterly meeting of the Bench, and the resolutions I have just read were prepared and forwarded to Government. Government has since, in the most illegal manner without reference to the Bench, ordered the Municipal Officers to meet the expenditure. It is clearly laid down in section 38 of the Municipal Act, that—"The rates being so fixed shall not be altered before the next succeeding month of October."

Dr. Blaney—And you had no reserve fund, you should say.

Mr. Maxwell—Yes. And we had no money to appropriate. (Laughter.) Therefore, regarding the police, the Bench had no power to alter the rate till that month, and as the Municipality had no funds from which to defray the extra cost of the police, it was simply unreasonable on the part of Government to expect it. (Hear, hear.) I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, humble though it may be, that Government has acted in a most arbitrary manner in requesting the servants of the Municipality to act in defiance of the order of the Bench, and requiring them to spend the money of which the Justices are the sole trustees. I have no doubt that Dr. Hewlett is doing his best for the Municipality, but I must tell him plainly that he has no more right to put his hands in the Municipal coffers than I have—(hear, hear);—and he is no more justified in doing so than the Government is in ordering him. The resolution which it is now my duty to propose, is as follows—

"That the Bench protests against the action of Government in ordering the Municipal officers to pay the police for the months of September and October, without requesting them to obtain the sanction of the Bench of Justices, and in opposition to the resolution of the Bench of the 14th of June last, that the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner and Controller in acting in this matter without receiving the sanction of the Bench is highly reprehensible and deserving the severest censure of the Bench."

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew said—The letter from Government, dated 23rd June, contained, I think, a tacit admission by Government of their liability for the payment of their usual contribution, and after explaining their reasons for the withdrawal of the subsidy they pointed out to us the alternative to which they would be compelled to resort in the event of our insisting upon payment of the annual grant. This alternative was additional taxation. On the 26th August last we forwarded our memorial to Government, deprecating any additional taxation, and pointing out to them a course by which they might in future be relieved of the payment of the subsidy. Although no reply has yet been received to that representation, it is noteworthy that Government have already taken action upon our suggestions and have effected reductions in the cost of the police force to the amount of Rs. 56,000 per annum, so that so far the time and attention which this Bench has bestowed upon this subject have not been thrown away. (Hear, hear.) In the fore part of our memorial we begged that the additional reserve of 4 lakhs, granted for the exigencies of the Bombay Government, might be trenched upon to give us relief for the current year, especially as the Government resolution was not communicated to us when we were discussing our budget. The enquiry which Government has recently instituted into our Municipal finances must have shown them that it was absolutely impossible for us to supplement the withdrawal of the amount which they usually gave, and that the repeated representations of the fact stating our inability to meet the deficiency from our own resources were altogether well founded. The amount we originally counted upon as a deficit in the payment of the police till the end of the year was Rs. 98,030, but owing to the reduction lately effected, this sum has been diminished to Rs. 70,276, and this sum we have now a right to expect from Government. We are not in a position yet to say what really is the intention of Government in the matter, but they have, in their resolution of the 10th instant, ordered the Acting Municipal Commissioner to pay the police for the month of October, adding that the money lately advanced by the Government to the Municipality will enable him to do so. Eventually, therefore, this will be a matter for adjustment between the Municipality and Government. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, in whatever way the matter is finally adjusted, the order to the Municipal Commissioner to pay the police for the months of September and October, in defiance of the resolution of the Bench, is one we must deplore, for it places the officers of Government and the servants of the Bench in a position antagonistic to each other. (Hear, hear.) This act of Government, which is only one of a series, in dealing directly with the Municipal Exchequer through their own officers without the permission of this Bench, if it were followed to its legitimate conclusion, would justify us in resigning the whole control of Municipal affairs into the hands of Government. (Applause.) The policy of taking the Municipal funds for imperial purposes, quite independently of the opinions of the Bench of Justices, has been systematically followed by Government; and under the present circumstance, therefore, I think that our best plan is to send a protest to Government in accordance with Mr. Maxwell's resolution. (Applause.)

The Chairman then read over Mr. Maxwell's resolution, which had been slightly amended, and

Dr. Dallas said—Mr. Maxwell, I think it is very poor game for us to be censuring these Municipal officers; but at the same time I think it is very judicious for us to record some protest in this way. The Municipal Commissioner is absent, and so also is the Controller, and I would ask how does their action differ from the action of the present Commissioner? I think any resolution of this kind should be impartial, and deal not only with those absent but with those present. I am not fully aware of all the circumstances, and there may be a difference which I am not aware of, and which Dr. Hewlett may be able to point out. At present, however, on grounds of impartiality, I say that, seeing no difference between the conduct of the three officers, we must, in justice to the absent men, include in our censure the present gentleman who is acting as Commissioner. I propose that Dr. Hewlett's name be made one of three to be censured. (Laughter.) I know, as I have said before, that this censuring work is very poor game for us, and that our proper game is Government. Still, I think, in justice to our own self-respect, and our position before the ratepayers, it is our duty to record this protest; and that this is the only way there is of expressing our indignation at the way in which we have been treated. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Chairman—I take no part in these discussions, but I think I ought, in justice to Dr. Hewlett, to say this much on his behalf. He did me the honour lately of calling upon me, partly, perhaps, as Chairman of this Bench, and partly also, it may be, as a friend, and he told me he had got the order from Government to pay the police, and he wanted my opinion as to what he ought to do. I replied to him as a fellow-servant—for I, too, have taken the shilling—(laughter)—and I know that when I get an order from Government I have to perform it, and I do it, too, generally, I think. I took upon myself to tell Dr. Hewlett—and I wish to repeat it to you now—that I said I thought it would not be safe for him, as a Government servant, to refuse to comply with that order from the Government. It may be quite beside the position of this Bench, but I am quite prepared to defend it against any one. In this matter, gentlemen, Dr. Hewlett did not act in an underhand way. He knew a special meeting had just been held—he knew another would be held soon; and probably he did not like to call another meeting. He could not go round hat in hand to everyone of you to ask your advice, and when he came to me I must again say it was I who suggested his course to him in relation to his being a Government servant. Whether the whole thing is not as wrong as possible is another matter and one on which I will express no opinion. It is due to Dr. Hewlett to say that he did not act out of disrespect to this Bench, as has been done by the other men who are absent. I do not expect Dr. Hewlett will thank me for that, because he will speak up for the late Commissioner whether he was in the right or the wrong. (Laughter.)

Dr. Hewlett—O, no. But what has been said was entirely my reason for acting as I did.

Dr. Dallas—The Chairman has told us just now that it was rather as a friend that Dr. Hewlett consulted him. But I think we ought not to recognise these sort of reasons—those demi-official interviews. (Hear, hear.) Whatever is to be done on behalf of this Municipality must be done officially. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings must be done in some way we can grasp at—that we can lay hold of—if there is to be any good done to the Municipality. I do not, as I have said, know the exact facts with regard to Mr. Crawford's course of action, and what I know I have heard to-day for the first time. But what I have heard does not show me there is any difference between the conduct of the officiating Commissioner and those two absent men. I lay particular stress upon that. If they were here to defend themselves I would not say a word, but since they are not, I think that unless there is a distinction shown to us, Dr. Hewlett's name should not be excluded. (Applause.)

Mr. Maclean—It seems to me that there is a great distinction between the conduct of the past Municipal Commissioner and that of Dr. Hewlett. It appears, from the correspondence which Dr. Hewlett has read, that the legal opinion that Mr. Crawford got was dated the 26th September.

Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik—June, it is.

Mr. Maclean—I should have said, the bond of indemnity, not the legal opinion, which Mr. Crawford got was dated the 26th September, and his letter to the Bench was only written on the 21st October. There was, therefore, a delay of nearly four weeks, during which Mr. Crawford kept this matter entirely concealed from the Bench. That appears to me to be a way in which Dr. Hewlett has never acted. (Applause.) And consider the circumstances Dr. Hewlett was placed in. He was only acting temporarily. He had no money to pay salaries with, and the police had their pay to get. What was he to do? Government offered him two lakhs as a loan. Dr. Hewlett does not appear to have acted at once upon that, even when it was offered. He wrote to Government for special instructions, and was told he was bound by law to pay the police. Still, he thought of the Bench. Knowing there was a meeting—that one had been called but recently—he did not wish to call a special meeting, and he consulted our Chairman. What was he to do? I must say that for myself I do not think Dr. Hewlett is to be at all censured in the same way as the late Commissioner and Controller for his conduct towards this Bench. (Hear, hear.) My opinion about the whole affair of the police is this. Government has made the fatal mistake of considering the Municipal Commissioner, the Controller, and others, as under their special orders. They forget that this is not the case—that from the time of their appointment as Municipal officers, they were our servants, and the Government had no more right to order them to take money out of the Municipal fund than they had to go to the secretary of any private company and tell him to hand out his money so that the police might be paid out of it. (Great applause.) What would be thought of Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, if he were to tell the officials of the city of London that they were to take money out of the civic purse, containing the revenues of the Corporation of London, to make up any deficit in the finances of the country? It would be preposterous—would not be tolerated. Yet what the Government of Bombay has done actually amounts to that. Because the Governor has failed to do what ought to be done in this Presidency, are we to relieve him of his responsibility? He is endeavouring to shift the responsibility and the odium of extra taxation upon us. But when a man is appointed to the high position of Governor, it is his duty, and it ought to be his ambition, to fix the principles of new taxation himself, instead of leaving the work to a Municipality. (Hear, hear.) But this is how Bombay has been treated. It is a young and struggling Municipality, requiring all the assistance that Government can give it, and to treat it in this arbitrary way is to destroy all hopes of this Municipality ever growing to be a free and flourishing institution. (Applause.) I did not intend to say a word upon this subject, because it is difficult to speak upon it without losing one's self-command. No one can be more anxious than I am that the English Government should be respected—(hear, hear,)—but I think the way for it to secure that respect, and to establish a proper understanding between it and the Municipality, is to speak clearly and straightforwardly to every one and to try regarding all public affairs to deal fairly and honestly. (Applause.)

(*To be continued.*)

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE ZEPHYRUS, 699 tons, Captain J. Dennies, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and planks.

THE SHIP BIRMINGHAM, 1,400 tons, Captain M. Durham, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coals.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Cutch—A gentleman and lady. From the Coast—One hundred deck passengers.

THE French ships Henri and Admiral de Genouilly, which put to sea during the late gale, have returned in safety to the Pondicherry Roads. No further news has been received concerning the steamer Yeddo, which is stranded near Porto Novo. The Belvidera has been abandoned by the captain, to the French authorities, who have encamped there *Bureau d' Inscription Maritime* on the beach close to the wreck, from which everything moveable is rapidly being conveyed to shore, and piled high and dry, guarded by a military cordon. Thousands of native spectators congregate daily on the spot to witness the strange sight. Since 1863, when the Breton came on shore near the same place, there has been no case of shipwreck at Pondicherry.—*Madras Mail.*

THE OVERLADING OF THE S.S. GUNGA.

THE S. S. Gunga sailed on Wednesday with the sanction of Captain Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyd's agency, who reported as follows on her condition:—"I measured the side clear of the water amidships and found it to be about five feet three inches. The whole of the cargo had been discharged off the upper deck and the decks cleared with the exception of pilgrims and their baggage. I consider the vessel to be laden to a fair and reasonable draught of water, and that she is now fit to proceed on her intended voyage."

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.		Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.
2 29 m	6 8	Friday 17	8 33 m	3 2
2 15 a	3 10		8 37 a	6 7
3 24 m	5 7	Saturday. ... 18	9 33 m	2 7
3 15 a	2 9		9 33 a	5 1
4 23 m	4 8	Sunday... ... 19	10 45 m	2 5
4 33 a	2 1		10 44 a	3 10
5 34 m	4 3	Monday... ... 20	0 10 a	2 8
6 8 a	1 10		......	......
6 44 m	4 0	Tuesday... ... 21	0 8 m	2 9
7 36 m	2 5		1 24 a	3 8
7 53 m	4 1	Wednesday... 22	1 35 m	2 8
8 46 a	3 3		2 26 a	4 5
8 43 m	4 1	Thursday ... 23	2 40 m	2 11
9 38 a	4 3		3 12 a	5 1

First Quarter—19th, 1h. 37m. p.m.

WEEKLY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

THE following report, up to the 14th instant, has been submitted by Mr. E. M. Carrol, "for" Acting District Inspector, Guzerat:—

"The weather experienced in the Surat district during the past few days has been most unusual for the season, and was as follows:—

"8th and 9th—Light clouds; slight dews at night.

"10th and 11th—Variable winds; cloudy weather; light passing showers at night, but of no consequence.

"12th, from 3 P.M. up to 5 A.M. 13th—Heavy wind and rain, squalls; quantity of rain gauged during that time 1 inch 61 cents. During latter part of the day, heavy clouds were passing, but there was no rain.

"14th—Thick misty weather.

"That portion of the cotton crop raised from early sowings, and now in an advanced state, has somewhat suffered from the effects of the wind and rain of the 12th and 13th instant, which caused both flowers and young pods to fall to the ground. The portion of the crop raised from later sowings will no doubt benefit by the rain. Much of the jowarree crop is still standing. Winter crops, viz., late-sown jowarree, wheat, grain, &c., have derived great benefit from the late rain, and are thriving remarkably well.

"The market rate of ginned cotton per candy Rs. 220, and for churka Rs. 210.

"Broach, Uuklesur, and Hansote.—On the 10th and 11th the weather was cloudy; light showers fell at night from 3 P.M. of the 12th up to the morning of the 13th. Fall of rain gauged in Unklesur was 1 inch and 50 cents. Cultivators say that the wind and rain will somewhat injure the early-sown cotton fields; late-sown fields will profit by the rain. Winter crops are thriving well."

DHOLLERA AND DUNDOOKA.

"Up to 9th instant early-sown cotton-fields were thriving well. Pods are fast forming on the plants. Late-sown fields are also doing well, and are now in flower. Winter crops are in good condition.

"1,076 bales of cotton were exported from the Dhollera, and 42 from Gogo Bunders."

AHMEDABAD.

"A slight shower of rain fell at Ahmedabad and the surrounding villages during the night of the 11th instant. Dews fall at night, weather is much cooler, cotton crops are looking healthy, and are well favoured. Grain crops have been collected."

VEERUMGAUM.

"Up to 11th instant weather was much cooler. Cotton crops are looking better. Cultivators are engaged collecting grain crops, and sowing cold weather crops."

BROACH.

Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach, reports up to the 14th instant as follows:—

"Rain has come at last, and although it had been long looked for, still it was to a certain extent unexpected. People have been so repeatedly disappointed on that score this year, that very little notice was taken of the accumulation of dark cloud which appeared to the south-west on Saturday evening. Much kurub (fodder) had been stacked in the field as usual, and the light shower (2 cents) which then fell was just sufficient to induce people to put all perishable material of this kind under cover.

"The heavy rain came on about 4 P.M. on Sunday, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The first hour's fall measured 70 cents, and since then we have had 1·10 inches more, making a total of 1 inch and 80 cents, or nearly 2 inches. From the appearance of the sky this morning, it is quite likely we shall have 2 inches more. I am not quite prepared to say *what* crops will be injured and *what* benefited by this unusual aberrance of the monsoon weather; so far is certain that many of the flowers of very early cotton will drop, the plants will start into fresh growth, and mature their produce very far on in the season. The late cotton will likewise go on growing, so that the general effect on this crop will be to throw its harvest, say, three weeks later than it otherwise would have been, and thus bring the picking season in about the same time as last year.

"The late jowar will derive much benefit from this unexpected supply of moisture, while the early crop (being as above stated mostly cut and stacked) will not be much injured by it. All the late sown green crops will now improve rapidly."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector in Khandeish, &c., has forwarded the following report up to 13th inst:—

"During the past week the weather has been close with clouds gathering up from the south-west. Showers fell on the 10th and 11th in the night, very light in this neighbourhood, but heavier in a south and south-west direction. A little rain fell at Chalisgaum on the night of the 11th. The sky still continues cloudy, but the signs of rain are too slight to place much hope upon. These few showers have, however, cooled the air, which is now far less dry and evaporating. Cotton picking is going on in a few localities, and the quality of the produce is as I have already described it.

"This year much irrigated bagayet land has been planted with rubbee to the exclusion of ordinary garden produce.

"Owing to the arrival of large supplies from the North, via Jubbulpore, grain is more easily obtainable. But the price remains much the same as before reported, viz., 7 to 8 seers (of 3½ lbs.) per rupee. This is Rs. 24 to Rs. 27 a mass. In 1868-69, the price rose to Rs. 36.

"Greater distress prevails now than at first sight would be accounted for by the present price of grain. Unfortunately this season succeeds a very indifferent one, in which the khurreef crops were not good, and the cotton crop was also scanty, and the price unremunerative.

"The rate for cotton at Julgaum is Rs. 57 per pulla for old cotton, and Rs. 58 for new cotton, to arrive."

The subjoined report, up to 13th instant, has been submitted by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish:—

"The weather has been very cloudy here for several days during the week under report, and on Saturday it looked very much like rain. However only a few drops fell in the evening about 8 P.M. Sunday was likewise cloudy all day, and about 5 o'clock P.M. several peals of thunder were heard, and just as it was beginning to get dark, a nice refreshing shower commenced to fall, which lasted only a short time. The quantity of rain gauged at Durrungaum was 25 cents, but probably more than that may have fallen in other localities. The rain will have a beneficial effect on many of the late-sown cotton fields. The plants will be refreshed, and the bolls, that are already formed, will swell out to a large size.

"Several more showers are urgently required. I am hopeful, now that the weather has become a little cooler, from the appearance of the plants in several fields, that they will produce more cotton than I expected they would some time ago.

"Had we got another fall of rain earlier in the season, the experimental fields (where the land is good and sown with selected seed) would undoubtedly have produced a very fine crop.

"The bajree is now mostly harvested; some jowaree is still standing in this district. Some fields of the latter are pretty good, while others have produced no grain at all, and such will only serve as kurbee for animals.

"Rubbee crops sown on land here, without the means of irrigation, are making but very little progress. The shower that fell last night will assist the plants a little. However, the rain seems to have passed off again as the sky is clearer to-day than it had been for the past few days.

"The prices of grain in Errundole and Dhurrungaum bazaars have been slightly reduced during the past week, owing to an opportune supply of grain from the North.

"Water is now getting very low in the tanks and in many of the wells."

SHOLAPORE.

"The Sub-Inspector reports cloudy weather since the 9th, with slight showers. Rate for cotton Rs. 48 to Rs. 49 per bojah. Operations suspended until close of Dewalee. Export of full-pressed bales in week ending 10th November, 189 bales. Cotton coming in from the districts.

"In the Deccan collectorates the area under cotton is stated to amount to 22,076 acres as opposed to 105,404 acres last year. Of the above amount 17,456 acres are in the Sattara collectorate, 4,182 acres in Sholapore, 198 in Poona, and 240 in Nuggur (exclusive of Sheagaum)."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector, S. M. Country, has forwarded the following report up to 12th instant:—

"Prospects are still good in this division, and the cotton crop promises to be good. On the 6th and 7th we had very trying stormy easterly winds; these continued until the evening of the 8th. On that day I sent you a (the fortnightly) telegram, saying that rain appeared near. In the evening it came down very heavily for a short time, too heavy to do much good beyond filling up the tanks again. We had very light showers the following day, and on the evening of the 10th quiet, steady rain. Yesterday was cloudy, with occasional showers; to-day is bright and clear. The rain all came from an easterly direction, and must consequently have extended over a considerable area of the black soil cotton country. Wherever the ryots have been industrious enough to clean their fields, this rain must do great good. The downfall for the week, as registered at the Dharwar Civil Hospital, is 92 cents, making a total, for the season, of 30 inches and 5 cents, compared with 32·54 to the same period of 1870.

"The cotton trade has been very brisk during the week, and large quantities of the staple have been carted to the Coast. For the next two or three days trade will be almost entirely suspended on account of the Dewallee holidays. Afterwards there should be nothing of importance to cause interruption (unless unforeseen changes in prices take place), until the whole of the balance of last season's crop has been carted away. This is always, excepting the refuse cotton and rubbish that some of the dealers will persist in keeping back for passing off in their new cotton, and which gives this department constant trouble at the commencement of ginning the new crop.

"From the Dharwar talookas (including the Savanoor State), excepting part of the North-Eastern districts, all reports are good. In those parts whence unfavourable reports reached me, the heavy "surface" rain that fell early last month had "baked" the cotton-fields which were very dirty, and the natural results ensued. The ryots, however, have been industriously weeding and harrowing, and in all places where this has been done, the plants are recovering rapidly.

"In the cotton talookas of Belgaum, principally Uthnee, Chickodee, Sumpgaum, Purusgud, and Gokak, rain has been much wanted for bringing on the plants. These late showers will therefore be most acceptable in those districts.

"In the Kulladghee districts accounts are good from the Hoondgoond and Bagewadee talookas, but rain was wanted. In the Beejapoor, Bagulkote, and Moodeebeehal talookas, more rain for bringing on cotton and other late crops is much required. I have not heard if the late showers have reached so far, but as they appeared to come from that direction, I trust that the required rain has fallen.

"The cutting of the early rice crop above the ghauts has commenced. The jowarree harvest will also soon begin—of the former we will have a generally fair crop, of the latter a very good one."

SIND.

Mr. E. Pearson writes up to 9th instant that—

"Reports from the districts are mostly favourable. Picking is general, and in some talookas finished."

The following report, up to 8th instant, has been furnished by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments, Sind:—

"Some of the plants on land which has not been watered for some weeks are now rather thirsty-looking, compared with those on the banks of the main canals. Here there is as yet nothing wrong for want of water, but the heavy dew at night, and the high temperature during the day, seems to have done a little damage in most fields. Boll-worm has not increased much, and the pods are opening much more kindly than they did at the first, or even second, picking. The crop will still be a fair one, probably above the general average of returns for Sind.

"Grain is almost all harvested, that is, it is lying in heaps in the fields, or being trodden out by the bullocks; the kirby or straw is still uncut.

"Prices of cotton and bajree are the same as last week; jowaree is now 22 seers per rupee.

"Plants on the cotton farm are generally healthy. A few plots which were late in being sown on the Sangra Canal are suffering for lack of water. Exotics are all healthy in leaf and wood, but the bolls are opening badly.

"Tobacco is healthy but late, sorgo seed has come up all right, but is not making rapid progress. The end of February or beginning of March would be the best time to sow it. Seed has been kept for that purpose.

"Yesterday and to-day the wind is from the north. In the temperature there is still little difference since last week."

The following report has just been received from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar:—

"During the week under report the weather has been favourable for cotton and grain crops. Passing showers have been frequent during the week over this part of the district. The only rain registered here was that which fell on the 10th—57 cents. The winds have continued during the week mostly in a north-east direction till just before the rain fell on the night of the 10th, when it changed to north-west, but has again changed to the north-east. The cotton has improved considerably during the week, both early and late sown American and the indigenous. The American that had suffered from the October rains has all but recovered, the under-foliage is mostly off, and fresh foliage made. The cotton crop is having more attention paid to it now; that the gram, wheat, and the late jowaree is sown. Cleaning the fields is rather difficult in places where they have got overgrown with grass, and in many places it has killed the cotton. Surface weeds do not seem to do the crop so much harm as the hurrehala grass that is so rife in the fields in this part of the district. The most forward fields of American cotton here are now flowering freely, but the flowers that had set during the week have all, or nearly, fallen off owing to the rain. The cultivators consider two showers sufficient for the cotton after sowing, if the average rainfall falls before sowing. Towards the Nowlgoond side the cotton is not so forward, but the weather is reported to be all that is required for it just now, and a great change may soon be apparent in it if the weather holds as it has done during the week. The experimental fields have improved during the week. The plants are now free of greenfly, but the stems of many of the plants seem cankered, and all foliage above is dying off. This is mostly where the plants suffered from overmoisture at the roots."

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

15th November.

A HOUSEHOLDER in Florida, in filling up his census schedule, under the heading "where born," described one of his children as "born in the parlour," and the other "up stairs." A strict return.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—We have been requested to state that, owing to the continued indisposition of the Rev. Middleton, services in this church will be suspended till further notice.—*Sindian.*

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR MADRAS.—The ship Marpisia has arrived from Melbourne with a batch of horses for Madras, and the ship Great Victoria is expected hourly with another batch.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 14.

A TELEGRAM from Galle announces, that M. Faron, the Governor-designate of Pondicherry, has arrived there from Suez, and is due at his future seat of Government by the Meinam on Saturday.

MR. NORTON proceeded to England on Saturday in the steamer Golconda. He was accompanied to the end of the pier by Lord Napier, who there bade him farewell.

LORD AND LADY NAPIER, unaccompanied by secretary or aide-de-camp, drove down to the Gunpowder Manufactory on Saturday morning, expressed their sympathy to the relatives of the five operatives who had been killed by the explosion on the previous day, and distributed a very handsome donation among them.—*Madras Mail.*

COWARDLY ATTACK.—A correspondent of the Agra paper says that on the evening of Sunday, the 5th November, the Commissariat butchers at Mooltan "attacked and drew their knives on two native bearers, who were out in charge of their masters' children on the road leading to the railway station, by which it would seem the butchers pass from the slaughter-yard with the offal on bullocks, which they drove in through the group of children. The bearers remonstrated with them, when they were attacked and knives were drawn, and one of the bearers wounded near the eye. The case is in the hands of the magistrate. The assault is a serious one, and might have ended fatally for the bearers, were it not for the timely interposition of a gentleman who was passing by at the time, and who knocked down one of the butchers, at which they took to their heels."

WIFE *vs.* HUSBAND.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday an Italian woman, named Caroline Williams, charged her husband, George Williams, with having assaulted her. Defendant denied the charge. Complainant stated that on the 7th instant in Zig-Zag Lane, defendant caught hold of her neck, and gave her a good hiding. Mary Okefe, an Armenian lady, supported the complainant's statement. Defendant called one witness for his defence, who said that the complainant and defendant were always in the habit of quarrelling with each other. His Worship bound down the defendant to keep the peace towards the complainant for a year in the sum of Rs. 200.

A MISTAKE.—A Mr. Lavalette reported to the Calcutta Police on Saturday the loss or theft of a watch from his person while in a palkee in Dhurrumtollah Street. Constable O'Sullivan, on enquiring into the case, found the watch on the person of the complainant, who admitted that he had made a mistake.

ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. R.—We are informed that a very serious accident occurred on Saturday morning at Bally. It appears that when the passenger train arrived at that station at 8-37 A.M., the station master stopped the train, and then went between the carriages under the coupling chains, intending to cross the line. The driver unfortunately at the same time moved the train back, and the station master fell, and the wheel went over his foot, taking it off. He was conveyed to Howrah by the 8-50 train leaving Bally. After putting him in the train at Bally, the train was delayed fifteen minutes before it started, during which time the man's leg was bleeding profusely.—*Indian Daily News.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Monday, the driver of a third class gharry was charged by Mr. Mathers, one of the officers to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with driving a pony which by reason of wounds and sores was unfit to be driven. Defendant was on his own admission fined Rs. 3. The owner of the said gharry, a Jewess named Sarah, was further charged by the same officer with causing and procuring the said pony to be driven in an unfit state. Defendant pleaded "guilty," but added that she was not plying for hire at the time; the carriage needed repairs and she yoked the pony to it in order to take it to the coach builders; she did not know that by so doing she was making herself liable to punishment. The magistrate told her not to talk such nonsense, she must have known perfectly well that it was wrong for her under any circumstances to work a horse with sores; it was bad enough in a driver to do so, but in the case of an owner it was a great deal worse. Mr. Mathers informed the Court that the woman was constantly causing galled horses to be driven in her conveyances; it was very recently that one of her drivers was twice convicted and fined Rs. 2 on one occasion, and 5 on another. The magistrate convicted and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL IN FULL DAYLIGHT.—A correspondent writing to the *Delhi Gazette* from Ghazeepore on the 10th says—"A prisoner made a curious escape in broad daylight from the jail yesterday. At noon it appears the guards were not on the alert, and so gave him the opportunity to effect his escape. The walls of the jail compound are very close to the roads; none of the jail jemadars nor any of the passers-by saw how the prisoner got rid of his heavy iron chains. A few hours after the jailor was informed of the matter and brought it to the notice of the magistrate. The police were accordingly put on the scent. No trace has yet been found of his whereabouts. He was, I hear, imprisoned for five years with hard labour. This is not the first time a prisoner has escaped from the jail compound in the day-time. About a year and a half ago another prisoner stole away in the same way by scaling the walls. It might be worth while to inspect and reorganise the jail staff."

RIOT BY CABULESE AT CALCUTTA.—Two factions of Cabulese, consisting of about two hundred men, came in collision with each other last Saturday afternoon in Canning Street and battered each other somewhat severely; but for the prompt arrival of the police the affair might have ended very seriously: brick-bats were freely used, and one man was injured to such an extent as to necessitate his removal to hospital, his assailant, however, was secured and will soon be placed on his trial. The mob fled in all directions on the police entering appearance. The chowkeydar who was first on the scene received a good mauling. A disturbance of a more serious nature is expected, but the police are on the look-out. The desired effect would, however, be gained by an example being made of the one already in custody. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the misunderstanding between the two factions originated in Guzni owing to the residents outside the station having plundered and murdered some of the merchants residing within.—*Daily Examiner.*

HOW AN IMAGINARY CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS RECEIVED A BRIBE.—We were told the following incident, which, perhaps, illustrates the manner in which some person or persons unknown lead to the disgrace of our good Chief Justice's name. It appears some Namboory Brahmins, who had sustained an adverse decree in the Calicut Civil Court, went to Madras to appeal to the High Court. They there got in tow with some unblushing scoundrels, who represented themselves to be clerks in the High Court, and who alleged that they would teach the suitors a convenient way of getting into the good graces of the Chief Justice. The wife of the Chief Justice, they represented, was a lady who received bribes as freely as possible, but only in a secret way. The Namboories were only too elated to hear of this and promised to pay anything to conciliate the grasping genius of the "Chief Justice's wife." Their guides accordingly led the unsophisticated Malayalies to the house of a European or East Indian lady who was represented as the "Chief Justice's wife;" this highly upright person received 600 rupees in the name of the Chief Justice and the hopeful Malayalies went on their way rejoicing. How the suit ended, and it went against them, how the pretended wife of the Chief Justice accounted for the strange proceeding, we know not. We were not told names and we are only sorry that we know no more than we have here written. The woman must have been some wretched witch living in the back slums of Black Town.—*Western Star.*

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bengal Times*, writing from Chittagong on 2nd instant, says:—"Vast preparations are being made here, as well as in the hill tracts, for the ensuing Lushai war. Steamer after steamer is arriving in the port with up-country coolies, commissariat stores, &c. Boats and coolies are being secured through the medium of the Zemindars, but considerable misunderstanding seems to exist in this matter on the part of those thus secured. It is meet that in order to remove this misunderstanding the Collector should issue a proclamation, stating the terms on which they are to be engaged. The terms proposed by Government being very liberal, will attract as many boats and coolies as there may be need for. I know from personal experience that people are unwilling to serve Government, only because they think and believe that they will be paid either nothing, or only a very little part of what Government pays for them. The money being distributed through inferior native police, or other officers, a considerable part of it finds its way, it is supposed, into their own pockets. Roguery should be carefully guarded against.

In the hill tracts, straw and bamboo-built houses are being constructed at Rangamatia, Kassalong, and Barkal. These are to be used some for the soldiers to live in, some for the commissariat stores, and others as hospitals for those of the soldiers that may be ill or wounded. There are two Barkals, the upper and the lower, distant about two and a half miles from one another. It is at Lower Barkal that navigation ends, but it begins again at Upper Barkal, and continues for some miles up the river."

THE steamer Jaboona, we learn from the *Bengal Times*, arrived at Dacca with a body of Sappers and Miners—Punjabees—and thirteen officers. She left Dacca on the forenoon of the 6th instant, carrying the men of the 22nd P. N. I. stationed at the Mill Barracks, the band of the regiment having been left with Colonel O'Bryen. She will land the troops at Chuttuck, and return to Goalundo. The steamer Prince Albert, after coaling at Dacca, also left the same day with six hundred coolies for Chuttuck. The Coladyne was expected to arrive at Naraingunge, en-route to Chuttuck on the 8th, with a wing of the 42nd N. I. In addition to other Commissariat officers, Mr. Nuthall, with a few subordinates, left Dacca some time ago in charge of horned and other cattle, and a splendid batch of elephants. The disposition of the troops in Cachar, so far as at present is known, is as follows. The 4th N. I. occupies the Monierkhall, Nowerbund, and Julnacherra stockades, and will have all the frontier work on the East and South Cachar, the head-quarters of the regiment remaining at Cachar. The Mynadhur, Chargolah, and Alynuggur stockades are garrisoned by the 44th N. I., the police garrisoning the smaller and intermediate stockades of Langai and Adampore, while the 43rd N. I. remains at Shillong.

AFGHANISTAN AND BOKHARA.

CABUL, Oct. 28th.—A merchant arrived from Candahar, and gave the undermentioned news:—

The inhabitants of Lash Jeon, Gurrishk, and Furrah, sent their deputies to Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan, Governor of Candahar, with complaints that the Beloochees and Afghans from Seistan were making inroads on their districts and carrying away their cattle, &c. They also said that about seventy thousand sheep, &c., had been plundered by the Beloochees up to that time, and that a number of men had been killed and wounded in the skirmish. 'I have written to the Amir several times on the subject,' replied Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan, 'but I have received no answer as yet. I will see what can be done further in the matter.'

30th.—The following has been gleaned from an arrival from Bokhara:—

The cotton crop has failed in Turkistan this year. At other times about one hundred and fifty thousand bales were sent to Russia; this year only sixty thousand have been sent. The merchants of Samarkund and Tajkund have advanced money to the zemindars to cultivate cotton next year.

31st.—The following account as to Sirdar Ubdool Rahman Khan has been given by his servant, who has arrived from Samarkund:—

Sirdar Ubdool Rahman Khan, who applied to the Emperor of Russia to increase his allowances, has received a satisfactory reply through the Russian General in Samarkund.

The General summoned the Sirdar and read to him the letter. The Sirdar has been allowed six hundred kunkas a day besides servants, who are to get one kunka a day each. The General assured Sirdar Ubdool Rahman Khan that he would received every attention from the Emperor.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PROJECTS SUBMITTED FOR THE MOOLTAN AND ROHREE DISTRICTS OF THE INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

From Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore,—No. 2258 R, dated Simla, the 8th November 1871.

THE plans and estimates of the Mooltan District of the Indus Valley Railway, together with the report of the Superintending Engineer in charge, and the accompanying note by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, having been laid before the Governor-General in Council, I am directed to convey the following observations and orders on the whole project.

2. Some of the chief features of this railway have already been separately considered, and instructions have been issued on the direction which the line is to follow, the number and position of the stations, and the nature and extent of the house accommodation that is to be provided. The detailed items of the estimate have now to be dealt with, and all sanctions that the state of the project, as submitted, will admit of, to be accorded in order that the work of construction may be vigorously prosecuted.

3. The direction of the line, as definitely approved, is from a point on the Shere Shah Branch of the Punjab Railway, via Shoojabad and Bhawulpoor to Khanpoor. This distance is divided into the following divisions:—

	Length. M.	F.	F.
Shoojabad Division	50	0	0
Sutlej Bridge ,, ...	13	4	120
Bhawulpoor ,, ...	73	4	180
Total...	137	0	300

The present project includes the works for the construction of this length of railway, with the exception of the Sutlej Bridge, which will be separately dealt with. For the present it is only necessary to record that the orders recently issued as to the modification of the designs of the large bridges on the Punjab Northern Railway will be applicable to this bridge. The piers will be founded on three wells, each 12' 6" in diameter, to be undersunk in one line as close as may be possible, the piers being spaced at central intervals of 142 feet. Curbs should be constructed at once, and every endeavour made to sink some of the wells this season on the precise site of the crossing which should be approved by the Consulting Engineer for State Railways on his approaching tour. An estimate for the curbs should be sent up at once, and the detailed report on this important work should be delayed no longer. A further estimate for the cost of the junction with the Punjab Railway, and the completion of communication on the narrow gauge between the point of junction and Mooltan is also submitted, but orders on this subject will be deferred until further investigation into this portion of the project has been made, and the views of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, which the Government of the Punjab were requested to elicit in my letter No. 294 R, dated 22nd February 1871, have been reported to the Government of India.

4. The items of the estimate for the main line will now be separately considered.

I.—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The estimate under this head includes a sum of Rs. 4,86,938 which represents the cost of Mr. Brunton's survey in 1865, which has for purposes of audit been charged to the Shoojabad Division. The remainder of the item includes all charges already incurred which are properly debitable to this head, and no further expenditure is contemplated. The item is accordingly passed in full as under—

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division...	5,01,305
Sutlej Bridge ,, ...	9,280
Bhawulpoor ,, ...	14,609
Total......	5,25,194

II.—LAND.

5. It is probable that the land in the Bhawulpoor State which is required for the purpose of this railway will be given free of cost, and the estimate, therefore, includes the cost of that portion only of the land which lies in British territory. The prime cost of all land is properly included in the estimate, although the ultimate charge for land will be reduced by the proceeds from the sale of lands temporarily required, when no longer needed, for the necessary deterioration of this land from the purposes to which it will be put, will make its temporary occupation, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, undesirable.

6. The quantities of land have not been calculated in accordance with the rules contained in Public Works Department Circular, No. 10 R, dated 25th August 1871, as they had been worked out previous to the issue of this circular. The difference, however, is not important, and the schedules of land may be accepted without alteration on this account. The Government of the Punjab should be moved to take immediate steps for the acquisition and transfer of such land as lies in British territory, and a similar application should be made through the proper channel to the State of Bhawulpoor as regards the land lying therein. Sanction is accorded to this item to the following extent, and which includes the estimated cost of compensation for the deterioration of property:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	16,108
Sutlej bridge ,, ...	7,147
Bhawulpoor ,, ...	1,380
Total......	24,635

Before the land is taken up, enquiries should be made into the possibility of bringing the line nearer to the city of Bhawulpoor, as suggested by the Consulting Engineer for State Railways.

III.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINE.

(1)—*Earthwork.*

7. The country through which the line passes being very level, the ruling gradient has been taken at 1 in 500, except at the Sutlej Bridge, where the heavy approaches are, in accordance with the previous orders of the Government of India, graded at 1 in 300. I am directed to invite your attention to the remarks of the Consulting Engineer for State Railways in the attached memorandum on the possibility of reducing the average height of the embankment generally, and to desire that this may be done wherever no paramount reasons to the contrary are found to exist. In accordance, also, with the recommendation of that officer, the Government of India now direct that the gradient of approach to the Sutlej Bridge shall be fixed at 1 in 100, which will enable the estimated cost of earthwork to be reduced by Rs. 1,74,000. On the other hand, Rs. 10,000 must be added to the estimate to cover the cost of the sidings that will be required at the bridge.

8. The proposal to make a portion of the railway embankment near Bhawulpoor act as a bund to a large reservoir, the construction of which is said to be contemplated by that State, cannot be entertained at present. The Government of India have received no information respecting this reservoir; but should its construction be commenced by the State of Bhawulpoor, the Engineers of the railway should promptly bring to notice any features in its design which might possibly endanger the stability of the line. I am directed to request that the substance of Mr. Molesworth's remarks on this subject may be communicated to the Political Agent at Bhawulpoor.

9. The rates assumed for the earthwork in the main embankments are in the—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Shoojabad Division ...	5	0	0	per 1,000 cubic feet.
Sutlej Bridge ,, ...	11	1	4	,, ,,
Bhawulpoor ,, ...	4	9	0	,, ,,

These rates are inclusive of all charges and have been carefully calculated out in accordance with the varying height of embankment and length of lead. The rate in the Sutlej Bridge Division will be somewhat modified by the steepening of the bridge approaches, but this is taken into account in the previously mentioned reduction of Rs. 174,000 on this account. The following amounts are, therefore, sanctioned for earthwork, including jungle-clearance, it being left to the Engineer in charge to make such reductions as may be feasible in the height of the embankments generally, in accordance with the foregoing remarks:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	1,02,623
Sutlej Bridge ,, ...	1,84,666
Bhawulpoor ,, ...	2,13,448
Total......	5,00,737

2.—*Minor Bridges.*

10. The principal works included under this head are the numerous small irrigating channels which pass across the railway. In many cases these are carried in barrel drains, which is probably the most economical plan, but larger flat openings are designed to suit various spans. The number of types of girders appears to be needlessly numerous, and they should be reduced to those laid down for general adoption, namely, 2, 3 or 4 metres clear span as the case may be. No other dimension of girder for spans, not exceeding four metres, will be provided, and the works should be carried out accordingly. The rates for iron-work appear to be too high, but, on the whole, it seems probable that the cost of minor bridges will not be much less than the estimate, and this item of the estimate is sanctioned in full, as follows:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division ,, ...	73,877
Sutlej Bridge ,, ...	39,729
Bhawulpoor ,, ...	1,91,050
Total ...	3,04,656

3.—*Large Bridges.*

11. The large bridges of which the cost is included in this estimate are few in number, and present no special difficulties. I am directed to invite attention to the remarks of the Consulting Engineer for State Railways on the designs, and to desire that, before any commencement, beyond the preparation of materials is made in their construction, full information on the points indicated by Mr. Molesworth may be furnished for the orders of the Government of India.

12. The whole of these bridges should be constructed for a clear opening of six metres, and flooring and curtain walls should be provided as recommended by Mr. Molesworth. Deep foundations will not be required, and the cost will probably be within the total of the estimate which is sanctioned as shown below:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	18,448
Sutlej Bridge ,, ...	38,347
Total ...	56,795

4.—*Level Crossings, &c.*

13. The estimate provides for 92 level crossings, of

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which 90 are furnished with lodges. It is not reported whether the civil authorities have been consulted in fixing the number and sites of these crossings, as previously ordered, but if not, this should be done. How many gate-lodges, involving the employment of gate-keepers, are required cannot be said; but on a line which will be only partially fenced and will have but little traffic, worked at a slow speed, it seems highly improbable that the estimated number will be required. The item is, therefore, not sanctioned pending a report on the subject. The cost of the guard rails is transferred to the head of Permanent Way in accordance with the ruling on the subject, but the remaining items for grade and mile posts, &c., may be passed. The cost of huts for maintenance gangs is not sanctioned; as, although the amount is small, there is nothing to show that these men could not live in neighbouring villages as is done in other parts of India. If this should be impracticable, sanction should be solicited to the construction of huts when they are actually required. The total sanction under this head amounts to—

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	3,085
Sutlej Bridge "	758
Bhawulpoor "	4,633
Total	8,476

5.—Fencing.

14. The cost of a complete fence of iron-wire, or in some places of mud, is included in the estimates, which are calculated at very excessive rates. The Government of India reiterate the opinions that a fence need only be provided in the neighbourhood of large towns and stations, unless, perhaps, a short length is needed on either side of important level crossings. The gratings proposed by Mr. Molesworth should be provided at each extremity of an isolated piece of fencing, and early consideration should be given to this matter, and a report of the length that will, under these directions, have to be fenced, and of the amount of iron fencing needed for it, should be made in order that steps may be taken to procure the material.

Provisional sanction to the following extent is given to cover such preliminary expenditure as may be necessary:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	10,000
Sutlej Bridge "	3,000
Bhawulpoor "	12,000
Total	25,000

IV.—Ballast and Permanent Way.

1.—Ballasting.

15. The estimate provides for a lower lift of sand at Rs. 2-8 per 100 cubic feet, and a covering of burnt clay at Rs. 9-8 per 100 cubic feet, the total section being the standard of 8½ square feet. These rates must necessarily be more or less approximate; and until ballast has been actually collected and burned, the cost cannot be definitely known. The proposed section is, however, approved, and the estimated cost sanctioned, namely,—

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	1,48,916
Sutlej Bridge "	40 172
Bhawulpoor "	2,20,857
Total	4,09,945

It may be as well here to remark that if the banks are thrown up with full allowance for consolidation, a great waste of expensive ballast will be prevented.

(2).—Permanent Way.

16. The estimate for this item requires modification as regards prices and weights, and should be reduced by the amount set down to cover the probable loss of materials, which cannot be allowed, as all material of whatever kind must be duly accounted for by the official in whose charge it may be. The figures given in Mr. Molesworth's memorandum show the probable cost of this item, according to the best available information, and the following sanctions based on those figures, and including the cost of guard rails at level crossings, and of the permanent-way for five miles of sidings, are accordingly granted:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	10,01,571
Sutlej Bridge "	2,85,882
Bhawulpoor "	14,54,793
Total	27,42,246

These figures include deodar sleepers to be supplied from the Punjab forests at an average of Rs. 3 each, delivered at the depôts on the rivers, and exclusive of local lead. The Government of India desire that it may be understood that this rate is, in their opinion, excessive, and that in so far as purchases are made from the Forest Department, prices resulting in inordinate profits to that department will not be sanctioned. The same remark applies to the supply of fuel.

The Government of India desire that the report on the distribution of the permanent way materials and the establishment of store depots may be made at an early date.

V.—Stations and Buildings.

(1).—Stations, &c.

17. Orders have already been passed on the station buildings, and the number of stations, and the selection of Ahmed Chunner as a changing station has been approved. The engine shed at Ahmed Chunner should be built, and the stations should be laid out according to type designs which will shortly be issued. The construction of goods sheds should be deferred until further enquiry has been made into the necessity of providing them, and the watering arrangements modified in accordance with Mr. Molesworth's recommendations.

18. The necessity or advisability of placing the station of Bhawulpoor on a curve, as proposed, should be investigated before any steps are taken which would prevent a re-consideration of this matter.

19. These orders will affect the total of the estimate; and if the station machinery had been placed under a separate head, in accordance with the orders on the subject, instead of being included under the head of "Stations and Offices," the amount would be still further altered. It does not, however, seem probable that the total cost of stations and station machinery taken together will fall below the amount shown in the estimate, and the following *provisional* sanction is, therefore, accorded. In revising this item of the estimate, which should be promptly done, in accordance with the instructions now conveyed, the cost of station machinery should be separated from the cost of stations and offices, and the totals reported to the Government of India for orders:

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	57,272
Sutlej Bridge "	4,489
Bhawulpoor "	1,26,180
Total	1,87,941

(2).—Staff Quarters.

20. The estimate for staff quarters has already been separately considered and sanctioned. The following sanction is now recorded in supersession of that formerly given:—

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	8 494
Sutlej Bridge "	46,325
Bhawulpoor "	39,209
Total	94,028

It is understood that the Superintending Engineer desires to make a trifling alteration in the grouping of units of accommodation at Adamwhan, involving no increase in expenditure. This may be carried out.

VI.—Electric Telegraph.

21. The estimate provides for iron poles and one wire with brackets for a second wire at the Government Telegraph Department rates. The estimated cost may be nominally sanctioned, but the erection of the permanent telegraph will not be proceeded with without intercommunication with the Telegraph Department. It is probable that a temporary line should be erected in the first instance, at the cost of the Railway Department, and that when the rails have been laid, the existing telegraph line should be transferred to the railway, which will bear the cost of the transfer—

	Rs.
Shoojabad Division	42,760
Sutlej Bridge "	11,531
Bhawulpoor "	63,196
Total	1,17,487

22. The sanctions now given are included in the following abstract, and supersede all existing sanctions for this district of the Indus Valley Railway, with the exception of the sanction accorded in No. 294 R. of 22nd February 1871 of Rs. 1,00,000, for the preparation of materials for the Sutlej Bridge:—

Head.	Shoojabad Division.	Sutlej Bridge Division.	Bhawulpore Division.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Preliminary Expenses	5,01,305	9,280	14,609	5,25,194
II.—Land	16,168	7,147	1,380	24,695
III.—Construction of Line—				
1.—Earth work	1,02,623	1,84,666	2,13,448	5,00,737
2.—Minor Bridges	72,877	34,729	1,97,050	3,04,656
3.—Large Bridges	...	38,347	17,448	55,795
4.—Level Crossings, &c.	3,085	758	4,633	8,476
5.—Fencing (provisional)	10,000	3,000	12,000	25,000
IV.—Ballast and Permanent Way—				
1.—Ballasting	1,48,916	40,172	2,20,857	4,09,945
2.—Permanent Way	10,01,571	2,85,882	14,54,793	27,42,246
V.—Stations and Buildings—				
1.—Stations and Offices (N.B.—*Provisional* as including station machinery)	57,272	4,489	1,26,180	1,87,941
2.—Staff Quarters	8,494	46,325	39,209	94,028
VI.—Electric Telegraph	42,700	11,531	63,196	1,17,487
Total	19,66,011	6,71,326	23,59,803	49,97,140
Add 5 per cent. for contingencies	98,300	33,566	1,17,990	2,49,856
Total	20,64,311	7,04,892	24,77,793	52,46,996
Total length of District, 137 miles.				

23. These sanctions are exclusive of any charges for plant, which will be subsequently considered when the returns of requirements that have been called for have been submitted, or for work-shops; also of the cost of rolling stock (say £600 per mile.) the Sutlej Bridge (estimated to cost £200,000), the station arrangements at Mooltan, including the works and way that will be required to connect Mooltan with the junction on the Shere Shah Branch, (say £20,000), and establishment, estimated by the Superintending Engineer at less than Rs. 5,00,000. They include, however, all other estimated expenditure, and are sufficiently complete to permit the most vigorous and active prosecution of the construction of the line during the ensuing season. It would be a matter of the gravest disappointment to the Government of India, if from any cause the expectations of progress during the coming cold weather were not fully realized, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that no efforts may be spared to carry forward the works to an early, successful, and economical conclusion.

1/10 Engine per mile.
2¼ Vehicles per mile.

24. Finally, it may be recorded that the probable total cost of the district will be £900,000, of which sum about £220,000 will be expended in England. The mileage cost will be £6,500, of which nearly £1,500 is due to the Sutlej Bridge, and £350 to the surveys made by the Engineers of the Sindh Railway Company some years ago.

Memorandum by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways on the Mooltan District of the Indus Valley Railway.

The alignment of the railway through this district appears to have been already settled; in fact the country is nearly a dead flat, which renders it feasible to take the line in almost any direction without greatly increasing the cost of the railway. The alignment is consequently determined by the relative fertility of the different districts, or the importance of the towns in a political or commercial point of view, rather than by the features of the country, or the irregularities of the ground.

The only point I would notice is that the line appears to be further than necessary from the town of Bhawulpoor, and that, probably, in carrying out the works, the Bhawulpoor station may be brought nearer to the town than it is at present.

There are but few points which it is necessary for me to discuss, as the country is so extremely easy that the only work of any importance is the Sutlej bridge and its approaches. The earth-work, except in these approaches, is very light, but yet it appears to be heavier than would seem to be warranted by the features of the country. Mr. Collet explains that this is owing to the liability of the country to be flooded in consequence of the bursting of some irrigation channels, and that, when this happens, the water stands several feet deep over the district through which the railway passes. It is difficult, however, to conceive that, with a flat country, the bursting of such small canals could inundate so vast a tract of country to the height indicated, and I recommend a careful verification of the facts before adopting these comparatively high embankments.

The approach embankments of the Sutlej are exceedingly heavy, running up with a gradient of 1 in 300 to cross the river.

Mr. Collet estimates the cost of these embankments (including the lead of materials) at Rs. 2,87,000.

I have requested him to estimate the saving that can be effected by the adoption of a gradient of 1 in 100, and he has sent to me a return showing a reduction of Rs. 1,74,000 by the adoption of this gradient. I recommend, therefore, that the gradient of 1 in 100 be approved for the approaches of the Sutlej bridge. The ruling gradients on the remainder of the line are 1 in 500, so that the adoption of this exceptional gradient at the Sutlej will have the effect of limiting the trains to the weight that an engine can take up a gradient of 1 in 100. On the other hand, the traffic on the Indus Valley Railway, as a rule, will probably be so small, that long trains will seldom be required; but should they be necessary in exceptional cases, it will be easy to telegraph to the engine station nearest to the Sutlej to have a pilot engine ready to assist the train over the bridge, or else sidings protected by signals may be constructed on each side of the bridge, and the engine can take a portion of the train across the river to the siding on the other bank, and then return for the remainder. The additional cost of two such sidings would be about Rs. 10,000, thus reducing the saving on earthwork to Rs. 1,64,000; but as, in all probability, such sidings must, in any case, be made for terminal arrangements during the construction of the line until the completion of the Sutlej bridge, the permanent way materials alone should be considered as additional.

It has been proposed by the Bhawulpoor State officials to convert the Sutlej bridge approach embankment into the bund of an irrigation reservoir of some extent. To this scheme I am utterly opposed, for, with such materials as we may expect to obtain for our embankments, it would be a most unwise policy to allow the base of so large an embankment to be constantly saturated with water to several feet in depth.

Even should such a reservoir be constructed, I would stipulate that its bund should be removed some distance from the foot of the railway embankment, and that the portion of the reservoir bund next to the railway should be higher and more substantial than that which faces the river, so that, in case of an overflow, any breach will be towards the river, and not in the direction of the railway.

The Sutlej bridge itself is about one mile in length. Mr. Collett proposes single well piers of 12 feet 6 inches diameter and spans of 100' from centre to centre. I presume, however, that the piers will be carried out in accordance with the recent decision on the Punjab Northern State Railway, and that, consequently, the piers will consist of treble wells. If these be adopted, I believe the most economical span of bridge will be about 40 metres in the clear. Mr. Collet estimates the cost of a treble well pier at Rs. 23,000, and the cost of iron work delivered and fixed Rs. 342 per ton, so that a span of about 67 tons is indicated as the best. I recommend that a portion of the bridge next the shore on each side of the river be provided with flooring and protective curtain walls, as recommended by me in the case of the Punjab Northern State Railway bridges.

The question of the waterway at the old bed of the Beas is one that appears to me to require further consideration. Mr. Collet proposes to provide only five spans of 30 feet, which appear to me to be insufficient to meet the rain-fall of exceptional years. Though the district is comparatively rainless, I learn that sometimes, after intervals of 20 or 30 years, it is subject to very violent and continuous rain. I note that the section of the line shows a gradual fall of the country from Mooltan to the old bed of the Beas, a distance of 29 miles, so that the railway, where it crosses the old bed of the Beas, is 24 feet lower than the average level of the country near Mooltan. From the old bed to the 49th mile, the ground and the railway gradually rise until they are 8 feet above the level of the line at the crossing of the old Beas, so that, practically, the railway intercepts the drainage of the tract of country about 50 miles in width, and probably as much in length, whilst the lowest part of the line is depressed 8 feet below the lowest boundary edge of the basin.

The question for decision is, whether the rain-fall in exceptional years is ever likely to be so excessive that the ground will become saturated and will not absorb the water that may fall on so vast an area. If so, the line has practically nothing beyond 5 spans of 30 feet and a number of small irrigation channels to meet a flow of water which would be very great. On the other hand, Mr. Collet assures me that there never is any water to speak of in this old bed, and that the bed is not in the form of a regular watercourse, but consists of a series of depressions ponded up by sand banks or other natural deposits so as to offer obstructions to the possibility of any continuous flow of water. Still I think that the fact that so large a tract of country will be completely barred by the railway should suggest caution, and more full enquiry should be made before the outlet is closed; and should information prove that, in exceptional years, there may be a flow of water, an adequate flood opening should be left, which might be crossed by the line on the level.

The only other bridges deserving mention are spans of 54 and 30 feet: some of these have deep foundations. I recommend that all these be reduced to the six-metre type, and that the waterway be protected by flooring and curtain walls. In the case of the irrigation canals, a depth of 6 or 5 feet will suffice, as there is no scour. Such bridges will not be more expensive than those designed; in fact, I believe there will be a saving in the first cost of construction by the avoidance of deep foundations, and they will be more secure in case of scour caused by the bursting of the canal banks. The other small opentop bridges may be reduced to the types of 2, 3, and 4 metres clear span.

With our slow speeds the fencing may be discarded except in the immediate vicinity of large towns or stations; but where the fencing ends, I would recommend the adoption of gratings with trenches to prevent cattle trespass between the fences. I think too that if there is any probability of cattle trespassing on the embankments, it will be advisable to adopt the American expedient of placing at night a very powerful lamp on the front of the engine so as to throw a bright light to a considerable distance in advance of the train, and thus to enable the driver to ascertain whether there is anything on the line, and if so, to stop the train. Cattle, such as buffaloes or camels sleeping on the line, are dangerous to engines even with cow-catchers if they lie with their legs towards the engine as it approaches. I would suggest that General Strachey be requested to enquire into the character, cost, and consumption of the lamps ordinarily used on the engines of the American railways, and to send a few lamps out as specimens for experiment during construction. Mr. Collet recommends for ballast a hearting of sand with a covering of burnt ballast, and I recommend its adoption. I have used a similar ballast with success, and if sand of good quality can be obtained it makes a very smooth road. But fine sand is not so good in consequence of the dust it causes, and I fear some difficulty may be experienced in obtaining coarse sand.

The engineer should, at an early period, indicate the places at which he may desire the delivery of the sleepers, and the number to be delivered at each. As a first commencement, it would appear that about 40,000 sleepers should be delivered at Shershah, 40,000 at the right bank of the Sutlej where the line crosses it, 60,000 on the left bank of the Sultej. It will also be probably necessary to establish other depôts on the banks of the Indus for the delivery of sleepers and other permanent-way materials.

The weight and approximate cost of the permanent way as designed by me will probably be as follows, the cost of rails and fastenings being assumed F. O. B. in England:—

Description.	Weight per each.	Rate.	Cost per each.
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Rails	63·40	80	5,072
Fish-plates	2·75	100	275
Fish-bolts	1·00	155	155
Fang-bolts	2·25	150	171·1
Spikes	1·18	145	337·5
Shoes	4·50	100	450
Total Rails and Fastenings F. O. B. in England	75·08	...	6,461
Freight charges, and stacking, &c., 75 tons at Rs. 70 =			5,250
Sleepers 2,000, at Rs. 3 =			6,000
Lead of materials =			312
Temporary ways, &c. =			120
Laying Rail =			1,100
Total per mile			19,243

or a total of Rs. 27,32,449 for 142 miles.

To this may be added Rs. 10,000 for sidings at the Sutlej bridge.

I see that Mr. Collett proposes to transport his materials by camel; but as the line is at a considerable distance from the river, it appears to me that it will be more economical to make arrangements for landing a large portion of the permanent-way materials on either bank of the Sutlej close to the site of the bridge, so that they may be carried on to the works by railway and laid telescopically. I think too that it will be found economical to make a temporary line from a landing ghat so as to use locomotives instead of camels between Khanpoor and Chunnee Gote. I have therefore reduced Mr. Collett's rate for lead.

I do not recommend that a percentage such as Mr. Collett proposes should be added to the permanent-way for losses; all losses should be accounted for.

The stations are 11 in number besides Mooltan; the maximum distance apart is 14 miles, and the average 11. Ahmed Chunner is proposed as an engine station: it is 71 miles from Mooltan, and about 75 miles from Khanpoor (the first engine station on the Rohree district). These arrangements appear to be suitable.

I recommend that the question of Mooltan Station arrangements, as well as that of laying the third rail, be postponed until I have visited Mooltan and had an opportunity of discussing the question with Colonel Pollard and the officials of the Punjab, Scinde, and Delhi line.

The general arrangement of stations should, as far as practicable, be in accordance with the types which will be issued shortly.

The question of providing goods sheds may be postponed for the present, but store houses will be required for construction purposes along the line, and they should be so built, and on such sites, that they can be used as goods sheds hereafter. Mr. Collet proposes for engine sheds small spans of corrugated iron roofing 16 feet in the clear, with supporting walls between them; but I prefer the clear span of 30 feet (the type of roof already ordered) as the amount of corrugated iron is rather less in the case of the single than the double roof, and any increase in the cost of the roof principals will be more than covered by the saving in the middle wall, which will moreover be inconvenient in a running shed.

The foundations of the water tank may be carried down to a smaller depth, the weight distributed evenly over a broad bed of concrete by inverted arching.

The aqueduct appears to be too light, and would be probably blown down by violent winds. I would suggest that the well should be placed about 30 feet from the tank and, instead of an aqueduct, a light trussed angle iron trough might be substituted for it.

I think that the Persian wheel suggested by Mr. Collet might with advantage be exchanged for a self-tipping mote with a level run, as it will be less costly in first construction and less difficult to maintain, the only portions subject to wear being the ropes, four or five pulleys, and the mote itself.

Mr. Collet's rates for roofing, turn-tables, &c., seem to be high; in other respects the rates are moderate. I would recommend that, as a distinct officer is about to be appointed as "Engineer-in-chief to this line, he should be instructed to take into consideration at an early period the following questions:—

1st.—Whether the old bed of the Beas may not hereafter be subject to inundation in exceptional years of flood;

2nd.—Whether the height of some of the embankments may not be diminished, especially between Mooltan and the Sutlej;

3rd.—Whether there exists any necessity for placing the stations on the curve.

Sanction may be given to the following items:—

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	5,25,194
Land	22,000
Earthwork	4,78,219
Bridge works, minor	3,04,658
Bridge works, major	56,795
Level crossings, &c.	7,540
Fencing	20,000
Ballast	4,09,945
Permanent-way and siding	27,42,449
Station buildings	1 87 941
Staff quarters	94,028
Telegraph	1,17,852
Total...	49,66,619
Contingencies, 5 per cent	2,48,331
Total...	52,14,950

This does not include the following items:—

1. Station machinery.
2. Plant.
3. Rolling stock.
4. Establishment.
5. Junction with the Punjab Railway.
6. The Sutlej bridge.
7. Mooltan Station.

I propose to defer the consideration of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, until the printed store lists have been filled in and returned; Nos 4 and 5 I propose to discuss when I visit the spot. For the Sutlej bridge the designs are not yet in, but I roughly estimate the cost at 20 lakhs of rupees.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

The 27th October 1871.

COLONIZATION—LIFE IN THE PLAINS.

(*Pioneer*).

In spite of all that has been said and written on the subject of the hardships attendant on a sojourn in the plains, we are still inclined to think that a sketch of daily life in India may be given, which will in many respects prove rather attractive than otherwise; and the attempt to present matters in a justly favourable aspect is the more necessary, that the wants of the country urgently need all due encouragement and assistance to the adequate influx of European colonization, to be scattered as a leavening principle throughout the length and breadth of the land. The introduction in increased numbers of European settlers not devoid of capital, and possessed of a due degree of skill in those departments of manufacture, arts, and agriculture, for the exercise of which India, it is known, presents a wide field of profitable employment, would not only, as a primary measure, hasten the development of the resources of the country, and elevate the masses by the direct force of example, beating down the barriers of stagnating caste, and tending to the general adoption, on the part of natives, of improved methods and appliances in all branches of industry, but likewise create for India a public worthy the name, unshackled by the checks and disabilities of the official element—a public which up to the present moment can scarcely be said to exist. The planter and agriculturist in the due development of the resources of the soil; the manufacturer in the working up of raw produce; the chemist in the pursuit of his profession; the mechanical engineer in the construction and repair of machinery, the erection of saw-mills, &c., would here find ample scope for energy and enterprize. Since nine-tenths of those who thus settled in the country would find themselves placed away from stations, and the greater number in the plains of Upper India, it is necessary to observe in the first place that the climate of these provinces, whatever drawbacks it may possess, is generally acknowledged to be superior to that of Lower Bengal, which has for many years been thickly studded with planters.

The greatest admitted drawback is the heat, and here it is necessary to take into consideration the kind of dwelling and its adjuncts best adapted to the wants and comforts of the occupant. A primary object would be the choice of a well-drained site, surrounded at a convenient distance by groves of mango and other trees, with intervals on the four sides presenting unimpeded vistas to the eye, and permitting an obstructed passage to the breezes, these groves being trimmed likewise within two or three feet from the ground for the same purpose, and the area covered by them being freed from all undergrowth. Growing timber thus placed would, while affording but little impediment to air currents, tend to enliven the landscape and interpose a friendly shade from the too ardent rays of the sun to the otherwise defenceless soil around the dwelling. Nearer at hand and immediately surrounding the house would extend a carefully cultured and well watered garden, daily cleared of all decaying leaves and vegetation. The building itself, which ought by preference to be double-storied, should be roofed in with thatch, and during the hot months neat screens of grass projecting from the eaves and supported on props would relieve the walls from the direct influence of the sun. In the verandah would appear a cistern supported at a convenient height above the floor on a stout frame of wood; screens of the fragrant *kuskus* would block each doorway; a pipe proceeding from the cistern and running along the wall would be brought, in its course, in close proximity to the upper edge of each screen, and discharge upon it a dewy shower from a series of minute perforations. Contiguous to the cistern Lieutenant Turnbull's fly-wheel maintained in a state of unceasing revolution by the exertions of a couple of coolies, relieved alternately, would, by a simple arrangement of bands and wheel, communicate motion to a system of revolving punkah fans. These fans, placed one in each room, should be fixed on a vertical axis within an air shaft in the centre of the ceiling, and being constructed like the vane of a smoke-jack or screw propeller, could be made to drive, when in motion, a volume of air out of the room, to be recruited exclusively through the *kuskus* frames. This method of cooling apartments would be found superior to that of the ordinary punkah and thermantidote, the common punkah not in reality lowering the temperature, and proving sometimes most trying to the temper in impelling in capricious flight light articles about the room, in addition to the precautions necessary when lights are used. The thermantidote possesses the disadvantage also of supplying but a local current, the effect of which is lost a few feet from the *tattee*. It is scarcely necessary to point out that, by the method above advocated, ample ventilation is secured at a time when all entrances are carefully closed to exclude the glare.

During the hot weather, by rising at 5 o'clock, the occupant would obtain a good two hours' exercise on horseback in the cool air of the morning, ere the sun had attained to any disagreeable degree of warmth; this interval might be passed in looking over the estate, visiting the factory, &c.; an hour or two in the evening might likewise be spent in taking the air. Thus some three hours' exercise could be obtained daily even in the hottest weather, and the remaining time would be passed within the shelter of a dwelling, the temperature of which need never exceed that of a summer at home. After the morning's exercise the office would claim its share of attention until the breakfast hour. At this meal the bad taste of a multiplicity of steaming dishes might be avoided; in cold meats an ample variety would be easily forthcoming, and with an épergne of flowers and the adjunct of various salads would leave nothing to be desired. In drinkables, cooled beer or claret might claim the preference. Tiffin, about 2 o'clock, should chiefly consist of the fruits in season which nature supplies as antidotes to the effect of a tropical climate. Greater scope would be afforded at dinner, taken at 8 o'clock.

The monotony of such a life might be varied by an occasional visit to a neighbour or the nearest station; a short trip to the hills might be managed almost every season. As the European settler might be supposed to maintain one or more assistants, he would not be exposed to a life of complete isolation. The cold weather, while it lasted, would materially enlarge the scope for recreation in shooting and hunting. Such a life need surely deter no one from trying his fortune in the East. Some might be found willing, in addition to their proper avocations, to discharge the duties of magistrate in their neighbourhood.

These are the only classes required in India. The uneducated mechanic or artizan exposed to the effects of a climate where the temptations to drink are excessive, and devoid of that superadded self-respect which proper training alone can impart—necessitated, moreover, to undergo, at times, hard work out-of-doors in the hottest part of the year—can only, by his conduct under such circumstances, bring discredit on all classes of Europeans. These departments of labour should be filled up by natives, trained, if necessary, by a limited number of mechanical engineers, master carpenters, proficients in other trades of some degree of respectability and education, introduced on liberal salaries for that purpose.

Colonization in the hills will require for its due development a liberal expenditure on the part of the Government in the construction of roads from point to point, and in some instances, where the water-supply is deficient, likewise of conduits. In addition to the slopes and terraces of the Himalayas; there exist here and there flat-topped ridges heavily clothed with timber, possessed of a fertile soil; these, though of no great breadth, sometimes extend in length for miles, and from their elevation afford most healthy sites for settlement; but devoid, as they commonly are, of water, the aid of expensive machinery would be necessary to render them tenable. The lower slopes and terraces are generally better provided with this necessary of life, which is often conducted to the required spot in channels from the fountain-head of some mountain rivulet issuing at a higher level. The natives are very expert in the construction of these aqueducts, and aided in their levels by the natural flow of water, will carry them, if need be, for miles along the mountain side at an almost imperceptible gradient; a little periodical repair suffices to maintain them in a constant state of efficiency, and as the discharge in this class of conduits scarcely exceeds a cubic foot a second, no damage ensues from scour. Another and larger class of channels occur only at the lower levels in the warm valleys; they run along the course of mountain-streams, from which they take their rise, and serve to irrigate the rice-fields which stretch along the margin, or to supply a motive power to the mills of simple construction in use throughout the hills.

Pecuniary assistance would, moreover, in some cases, be needed for the proper establishment of colonists from the mountains of Wales and Scotland (these being the classes best fitted for such occupation,) who would, doubtless, with judicious aid, thrive on the hills, and obtain for their surplus produce an adequate market. The Highlander would find in the ranges of our North-Western barrier much to recall the memory of his native wilds and make him take root more kindly in his adopted home. It would decidedly be considered a preferable measure to supply such colonization from the class of small farmers in the Highlands of Britain, as just stated, rather than to take our material from the English Army in India; for soldiers, it must be admitted, are not, as a rule, calculated to pursue successfully persevering course of frugal industry, nor would it be possible to find in the ranks an adequate number of men possessed of a competent knowledge of agriculture; while to such a course, were it practicable, would attach the serious objection that the strength of our Indian forces would thereby be most unduly drawn upon. This point being settled, it would, in the first place, be necessary to ascertain the exact degree of inducement to be held out to intending immigrants, by which their influx in due numbers might be secured. These terms should include the offer to each of a sufficiency of culturable land with water supply ready cleared for tillage. On each holding thus prepared a suitable dwelling should be raised, stocked with all those household goods and implements which surrounded the colonist at home, and supplied additionally with stores of food of that kind and quality, with live-stock, to which the intended incumbent was accustomed, in quantity sufficient to subsist him and his family until the land should begin to yield a return for his labours. These homesteads should be offered publicly on a lease of such duration as might be considered most suitable, at the lowest rates which Government could afford. But to enable the authorities clearly and confidently to set forth the various advantages to be secured by an emigration to the Himalayas, it would be advisable in the first instance to establish, as an experimental measure, a model colony of limited numbers entirely sustained by the Government, under the supervision of a duly qualified inspector drawn from the district which supplied the colonists. These communities should from the very outset be self-supporting. Matters in general being brought to that state to which the emigrant had hitherto been accustomed, he would, after his short sea-voyage and rapid journey up-country, be enabled, in all its main features, to resume the daily tenor of a life to which he had been trained from his youth up. As these colonies grew in numbers, and the lapse of time brought with it an extension of our railway system to the foot of the hills at numerous points, and good roads thence to the various sites of settlement, an outlet would be afforded for surplus produce, of which no small part might be composed of the various English fruits brought to a higher degree of culture than has yet been generally attained in India, and in the cultivation of which natives could scarcely be expected to compete. As their numbers increased, a steady expanding muster-roll of able-bodied males would be afforded for the defence of their own homes and the surrounding districts, and in case of extremity or foreign invasion, a numerous and reliable reserve for purposes of general defence. To reduce these colonies to a state of military discipline would obviously be injudicious; any attempt in that direction should rather be confined to the fostering of a martial spirit, and the general use of, and skill in, the rifle, with which latter object prizes might be offered for annual competition. All encouragement and assistance might likewise be afforded in the formation of Volunteer Corps on such a basis as might meet with general approval.

A Valuable Voice.—The new tenor, M. Duchesne, before appearing at the Opéra Comique, had seen the Prussians at Châteaudun, where, after having fought bravely and seen many of his friends fall around him, he was made prisoner. His voice proved of great utility to him, for one day, in order to pass the weary time of his captivity, he amused himself by singing. General de Manteuffel, having heard the sound, sent for him. "Sing something," said the officer. Obedience was a necessity, and the artist complied. "Decidedly," said the general, "you are a real tenor; but you will only catch cold here, so be off with you; you are free." The singer did not wait for a repetition of the order, as he left at once, and, proceeding to Bordeaux, performed all the year.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Tumours, Cancers, and Bad Breasts.—If any departure from health requires earlier attention than another, to prevent disastrous consequences, it is the above class of diseases. Whenever the ailment first appears, Holloway's Ointment should be energetically rubbed on the part till a considerable quantity be absorbed. The Pills should also be commenced with early, in order to regulate the flow of blood. If these remedies be diligently persevered in for a short time their effect will be marvellous; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment, the Pills remove the constitutional disturbance. The cure is neither superficial nor temporary, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

THE WRONGS OF THE MUSSULMANS IN INDIA.

The following paragraph is from the *Urdoo Guide* of the 21st October:—Dr. Hunter has done a signal service to the Mussulman community of Bengal by thus prominently and forcibly laying before the English and Indian public the most important wrongs it has had to suffer at the hands of its British rulers. Times without number we have attempted in these columns to call the attention of the authorities to those serious and real defects in the educational system now in force, which have virtually excluded Mahomedan boys from our schools and colleges, and thereby disabled them from acquiring those qualifications which, under the British Government and the new system of administration introduced by it, are indispensable in candidates for public employ. We have shown more than once that the abolition of the office of Law Officer and Cazee was a grave mistake, and repeatedly drawn the attention of the Educational Department to the palpable injustice of employing the bulk of Mahomed Mohsin's magnificent bequest on the education of the Hindoos. It is therefore to us a matter of no small congratulation to find that all that we have written and published on the subject of Mahomedan disabilities has at last been confirmed by so able and influential a writer as Dr. Hunter, whose powerful and earnest advocacy is likely to be crowned with success. We are also extremely rejoiced to observe that the measures Dr. Hunter proposes for the extension of education among the Mussulmans are exactly those we have for years contended for; but as the subject is one calling for special comment, we reserve its consideration to a future issue.

THE RUIN AT TRANQUEBAR.

We regret to learn, from a correspondent at that place, that the ancient town of Tranquebar has suffered most severely from the effects of the recent gale. "Such a catastrophe," he writes, "was never expected even by the most timid inhabitants, as our ancient burg is surrounded by very high walls, under whose shelter it would appear to be impervious to all such commotions from the outer world. It is, however, the more aspiring and ambitious houses that have suffered the most—the pretentious buildings that, not content with the limited life within insisted on overtopping the lofty rampart walls. And the pride of these buildings has been most lamentably abased. Conspicuous among them was the splendid residence of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Tranquebar, Mr. Pelly—a house that, in its magnificence, might vie with the most lordly edifices of aristocratic Adyar. This—to use an expressive French idiom—has been *complètement abîmé*. Fortunately, however, neither the house nor the furniture belonged to Mr. Pelly, and his personal loss, therefore, was not great. The Zilla Surgeon, Dr. Archdall, was less fortunate; and he was obliged during the height of the hurricane, and at dead of night, to quit, with his wife and children, the home that was tottering above their heads, and to seek shelter in a neighbouring, and less lofty, house. A still greater sufferer—as far as personal discomfort went—was the Reverend Mr. Schaeffer, of the Lutheran Mission, who, at the time, was prostrate on a sick bed, and had also a sickly family to tend. The misfortunes of the other inhabitants were not very great, and were common to most of them—dishevelled pandalls, violated windows, and tiles untimely snatched away. Zion Church was sadly desecrated. Its vane was carried off to sea, and the pretty little window, which used to shed a dim religious light over the altar, was burst in and smashed to pieces. The large old trees—as old as Tranquebar itself—whose solemn shade gave the place the aspect of a venerable cathedral close, have all succumbed to the violence of the storm, and those that still stand, bereft of their foliage, toss their weird naked arms aloft, as the ancient grandames of Ramah might have done on that eventful night after the the slaughter of the Innocents! Altogether, a more desolate and forlorn appearance than Tranquebar now presents it would be difficult to imagine. The life that used to roll so quietly, so peacefully, and so happily along, has become a troubled stream; and a deep depression has settled on the old Danish inhabitants, who remember the gay days—not so long since passed—when Tranquebar united the enthusiastic apostrophe of Joseph Méry, and was the gayest and happiest town in all Southern India!"—*Madras Times*.

IMPRESSMENT OF BOATS.

"Civis" writes to the Editor of the *Englishman*:—The practice, noticed in your paper of the 9th, of impressing boats for Government service, is one of the darkest blots in our administration; for it is well known to be a source of much oppression and suffering to the people, and of illicit gain, by extortion and bribery, to the establishment employed in the impressment. The same practice extends to the engagement of carts and bullocks; and it certainly does not speak in favour of a Government, which has been established for upwards of a hundred years, that it should still resort to violence and injustice, during periods of peace and tranquillity, in order to procure boats and carts, while the people find no difficulty in engaging them under voluntary contracts, as in all civilized and well regulated countries.

The Government cannot plead ignorance on the subject, for the evil has long been denounced by its own officers. When boats and carts are required, the Collector or Magistrate orders his native subordinates to engage them and have them in readiness by a certain day named. No order is obeyed with more alacrity; all the chowkeydars and peons, who can be spared from other service, invade the surrounding country and forcibly drive every cart and bullock they find to some convenient spot near the police station, and have the boats conveyed to the nearest ghât, and when private property is found in any of them, it is taken out and left on the spot.

The number of vehicles collected generally exceeds by far the number wanted by the Government. They are detained without pay, and the men are left to procure food for themselves and their cattle as best they can. All remonstrance or resistance is of course useless, and appeals to the Magistrate or Collector have also been found unavailing, which is easily accounted for, since the interference of those officers would certainly be assigned by their underlings as the cause of their failure in procuring the number of vehicles wanted.

The sequel might easily be surmised. The carters, boatmen, and bullock drivers bribe the police to be let off; and dealers, who have had valuable goods left on the river bank or the highway, are willing sometimes to pay handsomely for the protection of their property. All are gradually let off on the payment of as much money as can be extorted, until the number is reduced to the quantity ordered by Government.

The present Government of India are not chary of professions as to their desire of promoting the material welfare and moral improvement of the people; but the neglect and indifference with which matters affecting the public weal are treated, and the vigor and subtlety displayed in fiscal operations are at sad variance with such professions. Indeed, judging from appearances, one would be tempted to say that money was the thing coveted, and the welfare of the people a mere plea for taking the money.

A QUEER TRIAL.

A Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Mirzapore, says—A case—Rierson *versus* E. I. Railway Company—came off here a short time ago in the Moonsiff's Court, which is important, as showing the necessity there is that all subordinate judicial officers should be made to qualify themselves in English, to enable them to take up English cases, or that it should be made a *sine qua non* that all civil or criminal cases in which Europeans are concerned should be tried by an European judicial officer. Rierson was a guard on the East Indian Railway, who had been accused of being drunk in his train, tried by the magistrate of Mirzapore, convicted and fined Rs. 10 with a short imprisonment. Rierson appealed to the Judge, who reversed the decision and remitted the fine. He then brought an action against the Railway Company for false imprisonment and defamation of character, assessing his damages at Rs. 1,000, and the case was fixed for hearing at the Moonsiff's Court at Mirzapore. On the day fixed the District Traffic Superintendent, with several witnesses for the defence, appeared in Court. On the case being called, the plaintiff's pleader asked to have the case postponed on account of the plaintiff's illness. The defendant Company having been put to great expense and inconvenience in bringing the witnesses from Allahabad, strenuously opposed this. The Moonsiff then consented to take the evidence for the defence first, which was certainly a rather cart-before-horse style of proceeding. The witnesses for the defence being all Europeans, it was found that a Bible was required to swear them, and after some delay one was procured, and as neither the Moonsiff nor any other person connected with the Court could speak or understand a word of English, a Babu was secured from the Judge's Court to swear the witnesses, which he did as follows:—*Babu loquitur* (to witness)—"You will not speak anything but tue truth?" *Witness* (taking up the Bible and putting it down again)—"No." The witness was then considered duly sworn. The witnesses having proceeded to give their evidence, it was noted down by the Babu in English, who occasionally appealed to the plaintiff and defendant to criticize his performance. After taking up the valuable time of the Court for many days—the greater part of one day being enlivened by an animated debate between the plaintiff and one of the witnesses for the defence, upon that very knotty point, what does and what does not constitute a drunken man—the judicial officer then proceeded to review the evidence, but discovered that he could not understand the evidence, being unable to read English, unless translated into his mother-tongue. The plaintiff and defendant were then called upon to pay the expense of translating the evidence, which being refused, the case was sent to the Judge's Court for re-trial. The Judge refused to take it up at this stage of the proceedings, and it was sent back to the Moonsiff's Court, when the plaintiff having deposited the necessary funds, the translation was proceeded with, and, I hope, lost none of its originality during the process. After an eloquent address in Hindustani by the native pleader on behalf of the plaintiff, which was ably replied to in Hindustani by the stationmaster on behalf of the Company, who were fortunate in possessing an officer so well versed in the vernacular, the case was dismissed. What a glowing commentary is this on our manner of administering law and justice in this vast dependency, with its varied races and multiplicity of languages.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Australian papers are of course plentifully sprinkled with information relative to the Tichborne case. Interest centres of course again in Wagga-Wagga, and the local journals, taking care not to disappoint their constituents, have produced evidence, which, if of any value, is invaluable. Thus the *Wagga-Wagga Express* has providentially chanced upon a most accommodating pocket-book. This pocket-book was, writes that paper, "the property of our late, but now celebrated, townsman Castro, before he avowed himself as 'Sir Roger.'" It contains numerous accounts against several residents of Wagga-Wagga, together with a variety of private memoranda. In one of the first pages is written at length—"Thomas Castro, Wagga-Wagga," and immediately beneath—"Roger Charles Tichborne, Tichborne Hall, Surrey, England, Londress." Now Tichborne Hall is in Hampshire. A few pages further on is the name again, but spelt "Rodger," and below it appears a rude pencil-sketch profile with—"R. C. T., Bart., Tichborne Hall, New-market, Surrey, England, G. B." Upon the next page is written—"I, Thomas Castro, do hereby certify that my name is not Thomas Castro at all. Therefore those that say it don't know any thing (*sic*) about it.—R. C. T." The opposite sheet contains the following remarkable aphorism:—"Some men has plenty money and no brains, and some men has plenty brains and no money. Some men with plenty money and no brains were made for men with plenty brains and no money.—R. C. Tichborne, Bart." On the last page is the following:—"Miss Mary Ann Loder, No. 7, Russell's Buildings, High Street, Wapping, London." That this book was once, and in exactly its present condition, the property of Thomas Castro, the butcher of Wagga-Wagga, there is, so say the local papers, no doubt whatever; but whether its contents are of any value it is for the jury to decide. Meanwhile, however, both sides have attempted to get possession of it. The counsel for the defence have offered to buy it, and those for the claimant threaten legal proceedings if their client's property is not given up to them at once.

It is affirmed that the Viceroy of Egypt paid Signor Verdi £6,000 for the exclusive right of the first representation of "Aida" at Cairo; and that the Milan publishers, Ricordi and Co., have bought the right of performance at the Scala for £2,400, so that the composer will get a total of £8,400 for his score.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND. | " PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee
Ditto On demand .... 1s. 10½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight .... 243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES, JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES .... Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS 8
WALNUT 10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA 1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.
Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
Sub-Governor. Deputy Governor.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policyholders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively. One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	33 8 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 187

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. OCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints .... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

BASS' BEER, bottled by H. STONE.—The Undersigned have made arrangements for a MONTHLY SUPPLY of the NEW SEASON'S BREW, and are now prepared to register Orders for the first shipment per West Australian, to arrive about Christmas.

Quarts, Rs. 6; Pints, Rs. 4, per dozen.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD SHERRY.—By a rare opportunity this has been imported at almost nominal expense, hence the low price. It is a nice, dryish Wine. As a Tiffin Wine nothing better can be desired. Rs. 19. Five per cent. on three dozens.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. Bordes, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

ULLAGED CHAMPAGNE.—Although the loss of the smallest portion of such a Wine is matter for cruel regret, it is a comfort that what remains of it is not in the least injured. Quarts, Rs. 12, Five per cent. on three dozen.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

SPARKLING:—
Hock and Moselle .... Rs. 15 per doz.
ALE:—
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen, 4 doz. cases .... " 5 "
Norwegian Pale Ale, 3 doz. cases .... " 6 "
CLARETS:—
St. Estephe Medoc .... " 9 "
St. Estephe .... " 15 "
Vray Canon .... " 18 "
Chateau Larose .... " 22 "
Chateau Leoville .... " 24 "
Chateau Lafite .... " 28 "
BRANDIES:—
Tricoche & Co.'s 1866 Vintage .... " 18 "
Ditto 1865 .... " 20 "
H. and C. Balaresque .... " 22 "
G. Martineau .... " 22 "
Gautier Frerès, in impl. pts. per case of 2 doz. " 24 "
Blanchy Frères .... " 22 "
Ditto .... " 28 "
STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer .... " 15 "
Liebfraumilch .... " 20 "
Steinwein .... " 24 "
Rüdesheimer .... " 24 "
Johannisberger .... " 30 "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg .... " 36 "
Do. do. Blue capsule .... " 45 "
ITALIAN WINES:—
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) .... " 14 "
Brachetto .... " 14 "
Barolo .... " 14 "
Nebiolo .... " 14 "
Passito .... " 14 "
VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 per dozen.
MAAGBITTER:—
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.
CANDLES:—
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage " 6½ " "
In small boxes of 24 packets each.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October 1871.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

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